

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXIII.—NUMBER 46.
WHOLE NUMBER 1190.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1886.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE Court of Claims adjourned on Monday last until next October without deciding the case of General BADEAU, which was remanded to the docket to come up again at the next term.

THE rumor is again current that Colonel WESLEY MERRITT, 5th Cavalry, will be relieved from duty as Superintendent of the Military Academy in August next, in anticipation of his promotion to Brigadier-General, and that he will probably be succeeded by Colonel JAMES W. FORSYTH, just promoted from the 1st Cavalry.

THE House Committee on Military Affairs did not hold a session on Tuesday, doubtless on account of the absence of Messrs. BRAGG, NEGLEY and VIELE at West Point. A special meeting of the committee is expected to consider the large batch of adverse reports which Mr. STEELE has prepared in the cases of officers who have bills before the committee for restoration to the Army.

AN order making another change in the stations of officers of the Pay Department will shortly be issued from the War Department. The officers concerned this time are Major A. E. BATES, who will be relieved from duty as Post Paymaster at Washington, D. C., and ordered to St. Paul, relieving Major WM. SMITH, who will take the station at Chicago, and Major WM. F. TUCKER, Jr., who will come to Washington in place of Major BATES, upon being relieved by Major WM. M. MAYNADIER, who is now under orders to report for temporary duty at Fort Bliss, preliminary to taking permanent station at Sante Fe.

ON Thursday last the Senate made the first motion toward appropriating money for the construction of new vessels of war, Mr. MCPHERSON having on that day introduced the HERBERT Bill, long since reported and now awaiting its turn on the House calendar. No change whatever was made in the text of the bill. Mr. MCPHERSON's object in bringing in the bill at this late date is not clearly understood, since it is hardly possible that it can be considered by the Senate, or even by the committee, during the remainder of this session. Possibly he may purpose attaching it as a rider to the Naval Appropriation Bill when that measure comes over from the House.

ONLY three members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs responded to the call of the Chairman for a meeting on Tuesday, and consequently no business was transacted. This is the second week that has elapsed since a quorum last attended. Various excuses are offered by the absentees, but there is a suspicion that the majority of the members have found their interest in the measures before the committee decreased by the knowledge that only a small portion of the business now on the calendars can receive consideration this session. Another meeting or two to clear up the long list of pending nominations is all that need be looked for during the remainder of the session.

CONSIDERATION of the Army Appropriation bill was completed by the LOGAN sub-committee on Wednesday, and it will be taken up by the full committee, probably, on Saturday. A number of changes have been recommended by the sub-committee, the most important being an increase in the

item for the manufacture of small arms from \$300,000 to \$400,000. A change was also recommended in the mileage appropriation, so as to give officers actual travelling expenses and four cents per mile to cover incidentals. The Military Academy Appropriation bill, since its recommitment to the Senate Appropriation Committee two weeks ago, has not been considered in any way. It is being held up at the request of Senator MANDERSON, who desires to suggest some amendments when he returns from the Military Academy.

WE LEARN that the President has determined to appoint WM. B. ROCHESTER, Jr., oldest son of Paymaster General ROCHESTER, a cadet at large to the Military Academy. If the six cadets at large appointed last year are successful in passing the examination which they are now undergoing, this is the only appointment of this kind that the President will have this year. In view of the fact that Mr. ROCHESTER was one of over five hundred candidates, fifty of whom were sons of Army officers, each well supported, he may congratulate himself on the victory he has won. The appointment will not be officially announced until after the examinations, now in progress, are concluded. Mr. ROCHESTER has been studying at college with this appointment in view for the past two years. He will therefore be well prepared to undergo the examination in June next.

THERE are no new developments regarding the pending nominations, beyond the fact that Major MERRILL and Lieutenant KINGSBURY have come to the Capital to protest in person against their forced retirement, and the consequent promotions which are now in the hands of the committee. They have asked for a hearing. The Surgeon General is doing all in his power to have the nominations belonging to his Department pushed through at an early date. He filed papers with the committee this week in explanation of the rule which governed in the promotion of these officers awaiting confirmation. The STEEVER case is still a hard puzzle for the committee, and it is therefore useless to prophesy what action they will take upon it. The trouble lies in the fact that his confirmation, according to the opinion of the majority, would deprive Lieutenant SIMPSON, who failed to receive the promotion, of his commission—a consequence which SIMPSON's friends on the committee want to avoid.

THE Senate Committee on Naval Affairs at its meeting on Wednesday unanimously agreed to report favorably the joint resolution for the relief of cadet engineer graduates of 1882-83. It was reported in the following form, a number of amendments having been adopted upon motion of Mr. MCPHERSON:

For the purpose of temporarily increasing the number of assistant engineers in the U. S. Navy by restoring certain cadet engineers named therein to their legal rights and to their proper office and rank in the U. S. Navy, authorizing the President to appoint such cadet engineers (graduates) assistant engineers, to commission them as such, and to ante-date their commissions.
Resolved, etc., That for the purpose of restoring to said cadet engineers (graduates) their legal rights, and in order to place them in their proper grade and rank in the U. S. Navy, the grade and office of assistant engineer in said Navy be, and the same are hereby temporarily increased by adding thereto the number of cadet engineers of the classes of 1881 and 1882, now in the Navy, and that the said cadet engineers (graduates) of the class of 1881 be commissioned by the President of the United States assistant engineers in the U. S. Navy, their commissions to date from July 1, 1883, and their names to be placed in the order given above on the Navy Register, immediately after the name of Wm. D. Weaver, and to take rank according to their proficiency by their order of merit at date of graduation. That the cadet engineers (graduates) of the class of 1882, now in the Navy, be commissioned by the President of the United States assistant engineers in the U. S. Navy, their commissions to

date from July 1, 1884, their names to be placed in the order given above on the Navy Register, immediately after the name of Charles E. Rommell, to take rank according to their proficiency as shown by order of merit at the date of graduation. The President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint and commission said cadet engineers assistant engineers, and to issue to them commissions in accordance with this resolution, and they shall receive pay as assistant engineers from the date of their restoration to the Service, provided that all moneys received by any member of said classes from the United States, upon their dismissal shall be deducted from their pay.

ACCORDING to OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES there are three separate individualities in each individual—the man as he appears to himself, as he appears to his neighbors, and as he is in the sight of God. A discussion which has arisen in Congress has brought to view in at least two of these characters the late Secretary of War—EDWIN M. STANTON. Mr. WHEELER, M. C. from Alabama, has presented him as he appeared to those of his neighbors or fellow-countrymen, who are the least inclined to admire the famous Secretary. In reply, his friends have brought to light a letter in which Mr. STANTON gives us some idea as to how he was accustomed to view himself. To none of us is given the power, or the right, to judge Mr. STANTON, or any other man, from the point of view of absolute justice and right. Perhaps the nearest approach to this will be the judgment of impartial history; and for that we must wait until the passions and prejudices of our time have passed away. This much, perhaps, we may safely assume, that the impartial historian will not look for his judgment upon Mr. STANTON to men like Congressman WHEELER, whom it was the one ardent purpose of Mr. STANTON's life to confound and destroy. There is a certain incongruity in any attempt to pass judgment upon him by a man who at this day undertakes to defend the proposition that our great Civil War might have been avoided by conciliation. Avoided it might have been, possibly, but only by the complete abnegation of our national manhood, and an equally complete surrender to the idea which made nationality impossible: the idea that Federal authority must be held subject to the will of each individual State. It seems to us that Mr. WHEELER answers himself when he undertakes to show that Mr. STANTON is to be condemned because he refused to accept and act upon this theory as a member of Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet. It is either too late or too early to inquire closely into the personal influences and motives which prompted individual actors in the great contest for national unity. History will judge them by the part which each contributed to the final result. We are not lovers of STANTON, and we have not the least doubt that his intermeddling greatly interfered with our early military success, but in the light of to-day we see clearly that what we have secured could never have been secured by military power alone, and that Mr. STANTON was an essential factor in the larger success which we did finally secure. It is not for us to decide how far he was influenced by prescience of the result, and a determination to secure it, and how far swayed by the temporary motives of ambition, jealousy, and malice; nor will history greatly concern itself with this problem.

M. DE FREYCINET maintains that the Government Expulsion bill should be passed as introduced in the French Chambers in the permissive form, and not in the amended mandatory form recommended by the committee of the Chamber of Deputies having the measure in charge, the Government to enforce immediately the bill against the direct Legitimist and Bonapartist pretenders and to use the power of expelling other members of French royal families whenever their exile be found expedient.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

COLONEL J. A. EGIN, U. S. A., visited friends in Pittsburgh, Pa., this week.

MAJOR J. R. MYRICK, U. S. A., has come East, from Chicago, on a month's leave.

GENERAL GEO. D. RUGGLES, U. S. A., is North from San Antonio, on a two months' visit.

LIEUTENANT L. P. DAVISON, 11th Infantry, left Fort Snelling, Minn., this week on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT S. D. STURGIS, 1st Artillery, is on a visit to his relatives at Prairie Du Chien, Wisconsin.

LIEUTENANT FREDERICK MARSH, 1st Artillery, will transfer from Fort Monroe to West Point in August next.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR J. H. BAXTER, U. S. A., visited New York City, this week, on public business.

CAPTAIN B. D. PRICE and Lieutenant C. G. STARR, U. S. A., were recent guests at the Grand Hotel, New York.

PROFESSOR C. W. LARNED, U. S. A., West Point, has taken a cottage on Conanicut Island, R. I., for the summer.

MAJOR THOMAS HORTON, British Infantry, was in New York, this week, with quarters at the Albemarle Hotel.

CAPTAIN W. L. MARSHALL, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. and bride, after a few weeks' tour, will go to Milwaukee.

ADJUTANT J. D. C. HOSKINS, 3d U. S. Art., was in New York this week on a brief visit from Washington Barracks.

CAPTAIN EDWARD MAGUIRE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will shortly leave Oswego, N. Y., for duty at Willet's Point.

ASSISTANT SURGEON RICHARDS BARNETT, U. S. A., on leave from Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., is visiting at Charlottesville, Va.

DR. CHAS. A. MCCALL, formerly an Asst. Surgeon U. S. Army, and who resigned in 1865, is now practicing in Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN HENRY METCALFE, U. S. A., was at Wilkesbarre, Pa., early in the week, one of a canoe party from Albany, N. Y.

ASSISTANT SURGEON G. W. ADAIR, U. S. A., in New York, last week, has gone to May, Michigan, on a two months' visit, to friends there.

COLONEL ROGER JONES, Inspector General, returned to Governor's Island this week from an extended official tour through the South.

CAPTAINS H. M. ADAMS, Corps of Engineers, and D. A. LYLE, U. S. A., returned from Europe early in the week and went on to Washington.

DR. DE WITT WEBB, of St. Augustine, has been employed by the War Department to attend to the Chiricahua prisoners at Fort Marion, Fla.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., will leave New York in a few days for Fort Monroe to attend the Artillery School examinations.

CHAPLAIN ALLEN ALLENSWORTH, 24th U. S. Infantry, under recent orders, will start for the West in a few days, to join at Fort Supply, I. T.

COLONEL CHAS. PAGE, U. S. A., Medical Director of the Department of the Missouri, has left Fort Leavenworth to spend six weeks on leave.

CAPTAIN C. W. WILLIAMS, U. S. A., after a short but pleasant detail in New York will go to West Point in a few days for duty at the Military Academy.

THE reception on Wednesday evening of last week, at Fort Leavenworth, to General J. H. Potter, U. S. A., and Mrs. Potter, was an elaborate affair.

LIEUTENANT S. W. ROESSLER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and bride, are expected the latter part of this week at Willet's Point, where a hearty welcome awaits them.

CAPTAIN J. H. LORD, Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. A., after a few months of duty at Jeffersonville, Ind., will shortly go to Governor's Island as assistant to Gen. C. H. Tompkins.

LIEUTENANT C. R. EDWARDS, 23d U. S. Inf., who has had a long and pleasant tour of duty at Camp Garfield, Cleveland, O., will join his company at Fort Porter, N. Y., early in July.

UNDER orders recently issued, Lieut. W. P. Everett, 4th U. S. Art., goes from Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Trumbull, Conn., and Lieut. L. H. Walker, same regiment, from Fort Adams, R. I., to Fort Monroe.

"We happen to know," says the Albany Times, "that had Maj.-Gen. Hancock been elected President of the U. S., John Kelly would have been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and he would have been one of the ablest and best men that ever filled that office."

MRS. T. M. COURTENAY, widow of the late T. M. Courtenay, inventor of the whistling buoy, and first President of the West Shore Railroad, had a narrow escape from instant death at Cornwall on Saturday evening. While walking in the spacious grounds of her residence, "Idlewild," near the Glen, Mrs. Courtenay stepped on the bluff at the back of the house to see where the retaining wall was caving in. The stones slipped under her feet and she was thrown over the bank, some 15 feet, striking on her shoulder and head then rolled over and over to the bottom of the glen, some 300 feet. She was taken to the house in a bleeding, unconscious condition by some workmen and medical aid rendered. Her condition was considered very critical and her daughters, who are the wives of Major T. H. Handbury and Capt. S. S. Leach, U. S. Army, were telegraphed for. Pneumonia has set in, the result of the shock, and Mrs. Courtenay's condition causes much anxiety.

COLONEL J. E. SUMMERS, U. S. A., and family, are spending a few weeks at Old Point Comfort.

MAJOR GEO. W. CANDEE, Paymaster, U. S. A., lately in Washington, goes to St. Louis for duty.

BARRETT's and Drum's companies of the 10th U. S. Inf., at Fort Bliss, have taken the field in Arizona.

LIEUTENANT S. O'CONNOR, 23d Inf., is expected to join at Fort Wayne, Mich., on promotion next week.

LIEUTENANT H. DE H. WAITE, 5th Cav., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Monday, from a short leave.

MAJOR THOS. H. HANDBURY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., left Chicago early in the week on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT A. D. SCHENCK, 2d U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., this week from a visit to relatives in Washington.

MAJOR F. S. DODGE, Paymaster, U. S. A., has changed his office from Governor's Island, to the Army Building, New York City.

LIEUTENANT C. A. JOHNSON, 14th U. S. Inf., lately visiting at Hankins, N. Y., will rejoin his company at Vancouver Barracks early in July.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD has taken command of the Department of the Columbia during the visit of Gen. Gibbon to West Point.

LIEUTENANT J. P. WISSER, 1st U. S. Art., will relinquish duty on Gen. Gibbon's staff in August next to enter upon a tour at the Military Academy.

LIEUTENANT L. R. HARE, of Gen. Terry's staff, has been visiting at Fort Leavenworth in connection with improvements to the rifle range there.

LIEUTENANT C. L. STEELE, 18th U. S. Infantry, visited his mother at Birmingham, Ala., this week prior to going abroad for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. MCCLURE, 18th U. S. Inf., who relinquishes college duty at Champaign, Ill., July 1, will then join his company at Fort Riley, Kansas.

COLONEL H. G. LITCHFIELD, U. S. A., has assumed command of St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., General R. B. Ayres having gone North on leave.

LIEUTENANT O. M. SMITH, U. S. A., A. D. C. to Gen. Stanley, is acting as Adjutant General of the Department of Texas during the absence, on leave, of Gen. Ruggles.

LIEUTENANTS E. J. MCCLERNAND and J. P. WISSER, U. S. A., aides-de-camp to General Gibbon, have accompanied that officer to the East, and were at West Point with him this week.

MAJOR W. M. MAYNADIER, Paymaster, U. S. A., after a long tour of duty at St. Louis, goes temporarily to Fort Bliss, Texas, and in July to Santa Fe, N. M., for permanent station.

NEW YORK will part with regret with Judge Advocate Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., who goes to Fort Leavenworth in August next for duty at the Headquarters Dept. of the Missouri.

It is stated that Prince Jerome Napoleon will soon visit the United States to meet his son, who is returning by way of San Francisco and New York from his trip around the world.

MR. HUGHES, son of Gov. Hughes, of Arkansas, and nephew of Colonel W. B. Hughes, U. S. A., is Acting Adj.-Gen. of Arkansas. He was on a visit to Little Rock Barracks last week.

CAPTAIN JOHN L. VIVEN, 12th U. S. Inf., with his company, from Plattsburg Barracks, attended the funeral at Burlington, Vt., June 5, of the late General George J. Stannard. The company acted as military escort and presented a fine appearance.

At a progressive euchre party given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Townsend on Riverside, Tuesday night, Miss Potter carried off the first ladies' prize and Miss Davis the "booby;" on the gentlemen's side Lieut. Groesbeck was first winner, with Dr. McCow second, and Lieut. Boughton for the "booby" prize. Those present spent a pleasant evening.—Kansas City Times.

CHAPLAIN JEREMIAH PORTER, U. S. A., now visiting at Chicago, in a letter to the JOURNAL, says: "I find the city with a population of 700,000. Major Candee induced me to relate to himself and a few of his friends some facts about this city as it was in 1833, when I organized its first church fifty-three years ago this June, finding then, after war of 1832, only three hundred people, including French, soldiers, Americans, and half-breeds. 'What hath God wrought' in this half century?"

In the Court in General Term, D. C., June 3, the case of Emma C. D. Nickerson against Azor H. Nickerson, Lena C. Carter, and W. B. Matthews was taken up for hearing. The case has been before the court for two years. The bill was filed by Mrs. Nickerson after Major Nickerson had made an effort to procure a divorce from her in Philadelphia for the purpose of conveying his property to Mrs. Matthews in trust for Miss Carter, whom he subsequently married. The bill seeks to declare a trust for Mrs. Nickerson on the same property.

THE Cincinnati Gazette, in an interesting account of the meeting June 2, of the Ohio Commandery Loyal Legion, says: "Col. Edmund Rice, 5th U. S. Inf., Fort Yates, Dakota, a bronzed and handsome soldier sitting beside Commander Hayes, was called upon for a speech, and on arising was enthusiastically applauded. The Colonel said that as a speech maker he was not a success and as he did not wish to bore his comrades by an attempt to make a speech he begged to be excused. Col. E. F. Townsend, 11th Inf., U. S. A., Fort Lincoln, Nebraska, a guest of the Commandery for the evening, was then called upon. He said it gave him great pleasure to again meet his old comrades and make new friends in the Legion. He had been on a leave of absence, and with his family, on his return from Fortress Monroe had stopped over to enjoy the hospitality of the Ohio Commandery. His present habitation was far off, in the land of the Dakotas, on the banks of the Big Muddy, now historical as the place from which the brave and lamented Custer took his last march—Fort Lincoln."

LIEUTENANT PHILIP READE, 3d U. S. Inf., visited Minneapolis early in the week.

ADJUTANT J. M. K. DAVIS, 1st U. S. Artillery, has left San Francisco on a month's leave.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., has returned to San Francisco from a trip to Fort Gaston, Cal.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., has been selected to attend the State camp at Peekskill this year.

CAPTAIN GEO. M. WHEELER, U. S. A., registered at the St. James Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT C. A. L. TOTTER, 4th U. S. Art., left Fort Adams, R. I., on Thursday on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT J. E. RUNCIE, 1st U. S. Artillery, has joined at San Diego Barracks, Cal., for temporary duty.

A VACANCY in the 3d Cavalry was caused June 1, by the resignation on that date of 2d Lieut. Britton Davis.

SURGEON B. E. FRYER, U. S. A., who is residing in Kansas City, Mo., has had his sick leave further extended six months.

ARCHIBALD FORBES, the English war correspondent, arrived in Washington early in the week and registered at Wormley's.

MRS. HALL, wife of Col. Hall, Inspector-General, Dept. of the Platte, left Omaha last week to spend the summer in Michigan.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., was the "orator of the evening" at the Memorial Day exercises at Metropolitan Hall, San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT JOHN MCE. HYDE, 8th Infantry, has left Benicia Barracks for Angel Island, Cal., to report to Gen. Kautz for duty as regimental adjutant.

GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, U. S. A., accompanied by his aides, Lieut. Wisser and McClernand, called upon Maj.-Gen. Schofield at Governor's Island on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT GOODIN, 7th Inf., for several weeks past on temporary duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of the Platte, left Omaha this week for his station at Fort Washakie.

GENERAL J. S. BRISBIN, U. S. A., contributes to the Omaha Herald a graphic account of the Custer massacre, relating many incidents not hitherto spoken of.

"THE Emperor William," says the London Truth, "is in such a state of weakness that it scarcely seems possible that he can survive many days. He has failed with amazing rapidity during the past fortnight."

GENERAL C. P. STONE and Colonel R. G. Rutherford, U. S. A., were among those present at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the muster in of the 9th New York, held at the Hotel Madison on Tuesday evening.

MRS. READE, wife of Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., left Fort Omaha this week to join her husband, who has been ordered from Fort Snelling to Fort Shaw, Montana. She has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Col. Kent, 4th Infantry, for the past few months.

REV. DR. LEWIS, Post Chaplain at Fort Niobrara, Neb., has undertaken the building of a mission church at Valentine. With the well-known ability and literary culture of Chaplain Lewis, ultimate success is only a matter of perseverance and time.

CAPTAIN CHARLES R. BARNETT, U. S. A., was before the U. S. Circuit Court this week as witness in a suit for damages against the Pennsylvania Military Academy by F. G. Merrick, who, while a cadet there was wounded by the premature discharge of a cannon.

GENERAL LEWIS MERRILL and Lieutenant G. W. Kingsbury, U. S. A., retired, were in Washington this week to enter a protest before the Senate Military Committee against the action of the War Department in placing them on the retired list before promotion to vacancies then existing.

GENERAL SHERMAN, says the Leavenworth Times, is, first, last, and all the time, a fine example of what the forefathers meant when they described a patriot. He rightly regards the importance of patriotic utterances, and he never fails, when opportunity offers, to say something for the benefit of the rising generation.

The resignation of Captain Warren C. Beach, 11th Infantry, June 1, promotes 1st Lieut. Geo. G. Lott, late Adj., to a Captaincy, and 2d Lieut. H. O. S. Heistand to 1st Lieut. Promotions in the 11th Inf. have been lively of late, the regiment having lost two captains by retirement and one by resignation since April 24 last.

J. S. Wood publishes in the San Francisco News-Letter, as apropos to Memorial Day, Colonel Theodore Hara's well-known poem, "The Bivouac of the Dead," gives a brief sketch of his life, and says: "He was a gifted poet, a brave and generous soldier, living for others and dying poor himself. In the Frankfort Cemetery is the grave of Colonel Theodore O'Hara, born in 1820, poet, journalist, and soldier, the history of whose eventful career reads almost like a romance."

MRS. HANCOCK has left Governor's Island on a visit to Mr. Nicholas Gwynne, father of her widowed daughter-in-law, Mrs. Russell Hancock, at No. 40 West 68th street, New York City. The World referring to this, says: "The painful step which removed Mrs. Hancock from a home which is filled with precious memories is rendered necessary by the order taking Lieut. Eugene Griffin, her nephew-in-law, and the former secretary and aide-de-camp of the General, to Washington. He is to take the position of assistant to the Engineers' Commission of the District of Columbia. Since the General's death and the necessary work of clearing up his papers and unfinished business, Lieut. Griffin's occupation has been gone. He has felt that the non-action of the War Department in permitting him to remain at Governor's Island was due to Mrs. Hancock's delicate condition and a desire to give her a home there so long as it could be done compatibly with the business of the Department."

CAPTAIN C. S. ROBERTS, 17th U. S. Infantry, was a recent guest at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT G. N. WHISTLER, 5th U. S. Art., left Staten Island this week to be absent for a fortnight.

CAPTAIN J. L. BULLIS, 24th Infantry, recently promoted, takes command of his company at Fort Sill, I. T.

LIEUTENANT C. B. VOGDES, 1st U. S. Infantry, and bride, were to be at West Point this week on a short visit.

MRS. F. H. HARDIE, wife of Lieut. F. H. Hardie, 3d Cav., of Fort Davis, Texas, is visiting relatives in Washington.

GENERAL ADAM BADEAU contributes to some of the leading newspapers an interesting article on "Grant in Peace."

CAPTAIN JAMES E. WILSON, 2d U. S. Art., of Mount Vernon Barracks, goes to Mobile next week to inspect Alabama troops.

"LIEUTENANT FLIPPER," says the El Paso Times, "is still on deck as one of the Chief Engineers of the Sonora Land Company."

CAPTAIN D. C. KINGMAN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was in St. Paul a few days ago en route to the Yellowstone National Park.

CAPTAIN E. B. RHEEM, 21st Infantry, on promotion joins at Fort Bridger, and Lieut. C. M. Truitt, same regiment, at Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.

The death of Capt. D. H. Murdock, 6th Infantry, promotes 1st Lieut. F. W. Thibaut to a captaincy and 2d Lieut. Z. W. Terrey to 1st lieutenant.

CAPTAIN S. GUNTHER, U. S. A., lately retired from the 4th Cav., has been visiting San Diego, Cal., with a view to taking up his permanent residence there.

CAPTAIN HENRY SWEENEY, U. S. A., lately retired from the 4th Cavalry, has his permanent residence on Hanover Avenue, Peralta Heights, Oakland, Cal.

GENERAL D. S. STANLEY has selected Lieut. S. L. H. Slocum, 8th Cavalry, as his new aide-de-camp, in place of Lieut. J. M. Burns, 17th Infantry, lately relieved.

MAJOR ALFRED MORDECAI, father of Col. A. Mordecai, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., celebrated his golden wedding at Philadelphia June 1. He was born in 1800.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT and Lieut.-General Sheridan accompanied by Col. Kellogg and Blunt, aides-de-camp, were to leave Washington for West Point on Thursday.

MAJOR H. R. TILTON, Surgeon, U. S. A., and family, arrived in San Francisco, May 27, and are stopping at the Occidental Hotel. The doctor relieves Surgeon Brooke at the Presidio.

The American Yacht Club, having presented Mr. W. H. Gilder with its club flag, that gentleman has promised to bring it back after he shall have taken it further North than any other flag was ever taken.

JUDGE ADVOCATE H. P. CURTIS, U. S. A., having been ordered to duty at Gen. Schofield's headquarters in August next, Capt. R. W. Young, 5th U. S. Artillery, who has acceptably filled the detail since March, 1885, will then join his regiment.

GENERAL B. H. GRIERSON, U. S. A., says the *Presidio News*, arrived at Fort Davis, Wednesday, from Arizona, on a short visit to his sons, Robert and Harry. The general is very popular here, having been commander at Fort Davis for a number of years.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL VALENTINE BAKER (Pasha) has lately gone to England from Egypt on leave of absence, and it is hoped that the petition signed by some thousands of persons in London will soon have the desired effect. Gen. Baker dined with the Prince of Wales and the officers of his old regiment, when his health was kindly proposed by the Prince.

The Portland, Ore., *Sunday Welcome* says: "Lieut. E. S. Farrow, 21st Inf., the hero of the Sheep-eater Indian campaign, and the guileless young man who was bunked on the way to Seattle by a confidence operator who pretended to be the son of Gen. Lane, has been ordered before a retiring board." Lieut. Farrow is by no means the only officer whose generosity has been taken advantage of by similar stories.

LIEUTENANT J. S. POWELL, Signal Corps, U. S. A., has been inspecting signal stations in the vicinity of Norfolk, Va., which gives the *Landmark* occasion to say: "The lieutenant has made an enviable record as a weather prognosticator. As commander of the Arctic expedition sent to the relief of Lieut. Ray and party, much praise has been given Lieut. Powell for his skill in successfully accomplishing the object of that expedition."

Among those present at the reception given June 2 at St. Paul to Gen. Ruger by the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion, were Mrs. Ruger, Miss Ruger, Lieut. and Mrs. Sweet, Lieut. Biddle, Lieut. Reside, Dr. Alden and Miss Alden, Lieut. and Mrs. Frost, Capt. C. F. Robe, Lieut. and Mrs. Horn, Gen. and Mrs. Vincent, Capt. and Mrs. Stevens, Capt. Tully, Col. Johnston and Miss Johnston, Capt. and Mrs. Quinn, Lieut. Fear, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Glenn, Capt. and Mrs. Rockwell, General and Mrs. Fairchild, Capt. Williams, Lieut. Ahern. The occasion, as we remarked last week, was a highly successful as well as a pleasant one.

The New York *Tribune*, discussing "People seen on Saturday," says: "Dr. J. H. Baxter, Chief Medical Purveyor of the Army, round-faced, and jolly, is standing in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The stroller suspects that he has started for the Restigouche salmon fishing, and the suspicion is confirmed by the doctor himself, who says: 'I got a telegram yesterday that the salmon have begun to run and I took the first train. I go to Montreal to-night. It is curious what a hold salmon fishing takes on a man. Once let him kill a salmon and he is wild for that sport forever after.' Mrs. Baxter, by the way, is as enthusiastic in salmon fishing as her husband. He says that she has brought in a 25 pound salmon in 20 minutes. She has a talent for painting the noble fish on birch bark."

CAPTAIN G. S. L. WARD, U. S. A., is visiting in Cincinnati, O.

QUARTERMASTER S. C. VEDDER, 10th U. S. Inf., has left Fort Clark, Tex., for the North.

CAPTAIN E. K. RUSSELL, 1st U. S. Art., now visiting East, will return to California in a few weeks.

CAPTAIN JOHN SIMPSON, U. S. A., will leave San Antonio in July to spend a few weeks in the North.

GENERAL HANNIBAL DAY, U. S. A., was in New York this week with quarters at the Everett House.

LIEUTENANT LOUIS OSTHEIM, 3d U. S. Art., of Washington Barracks, visited friends in Philadelphia this week.

CAPTAIN W. G. WEDEMAYER, 16th Inf., has left Fort Concho, Tex., for the North for the benefit of his health.

CAPTAIN G. B. RODNEY, 4th U. S. Art., visited, officially, the militia encampment at South Framingham, Mass., this week and made a critical inspection of the troops.

MRS. G. T. HARRISON, of Cincinnati, recently gave a tea in honor of her guests, the Misses Perin, daughters of Assistant Surgeon-General Perin, U. S. A., of Fort Snelling.

LIEUTENANT AND MRS. BATES and Miss Gill, who leave for St. Paul, Minn., will be much missed, says the *Kansas Times*. A pleasant and safe journey is the wish of all.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN and Mrs. Sheridan, and Col. S. E. Blunt, A. D. C., were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Wednesday on their way to West Point.

COLONEL THOS. G. BAYLOR, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., has taken command at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and has been the recipient of many calls from the citizens of the surrounding country.

COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON, U. S. A., left Staten Island the latter part of this week for Concord, N. H., to be present at the encampment next week of the New Hampshire National Guard.

CAPTAIN ALLAN JACKSON, 7th Inf., having relinquished duty at Headquarters Dept. of the Columbia, Lieut. J. N. Allison, 2d Cav., is temporarily acting as Judge-Advocate of that Department.

MISS JENNIE CRAWFORD, daughter of the Rev. J. A. Crawford, D. D., and niece of Gen. S. W. Crawford, U. S. A., was married June 9 at Chambersburg, Pa., to Wm. Hall, civil engineer, engaged in the construction of the New York Aqueduct.

LIEUT. GREELY is now spoken of as the probable new Major and Asst. Adjt. General. By the retirement of Col. Sturgis he becomes entitled to his promotion to a Captaincy, and as soon as nominated and confirmed will be eligible for the appointment.

CAPTAIN RICHARD L. HOXIE, U. S. Engineers, visited Pensacola Harbor this week to ascertain the results of last summer's work on the bar. Those familiar with the channel speak of the success attending the dredging and hurdle work put in last year.

SOCIETY at Fort Leavenworth, says the *Kansas Times*, has lost a valuable member in the departure for San Antonio of Miss Quinile Howard, who for seven months has been a visitor at the home of Col. and Mrs. J. P. Martin. A farewell party was given the young lady by Col. and Mrs. Martin, which was a most enjoyable affair.

The marriage of Lieut. J. S. Mallory, 2d U. S. Inf., to Miss Sallie Reed, is to take place at Trinity Church, Portland, Ore., on Tuesday next, June 15. Lieut. Mallory's tour at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas soon terminates, and he and his bride will join the regiment in the Department of the Platte in the autumn.

The following promotions result from the retirement of Col. Samuel D. Sturgis, 7th Cav., on Friday: Lieut.-Col. J. W. Forsyth, 1st Cav., to be Colonel, 7th; Maj. A. K. Arnold, 6th Cav., to be Lieut.-Colonel, 1st; Capt. M. L. Adams, 5th, to be Major, 6th; 1st Lieut. A. W. Greely, 5th Cav., to be Captain; 2d Lieut. J. V. Paddock, to be 1st Lieutenant.

The following officers of the Army were registered at the office of the Adjutant-General this week: Surgeon C. Page, Asst. Surg. Geo. H. Torney, Capt. H. Catley, 2d Inf.; Col. R. Jones, Insp.-Gen.; Lieut. H. DeH. Waite, 5th Cav.; Capt. W. A. Kobbé, 3d Art.; Lieut.-Col. D. R. Clendenin, 3d Cav.; 2d Lt. Sedgwick Rice, 22d Inf.; Capt. and Asst. Surg. Steinmetz, 2d Lieut. F. J. Kernan, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. W. Kingsbury, retired; Majors E. H. Brooke and Lewis Merrill, retired, and 1st Lieut. Eugene Griffin, Engr. Corps.

The Oswego *Daily Times-Express* of May 27 says: We have seen a fine portrait of the late Col. May H. Stacey which was sent by Mrs. Stacey to Dr. R. E. Eskildsen at Port Ontario for presentation to the post which bears the name of her husband. Last evening at the regular meeting of the post Dr. Eskildsen presented the portrait to the post. It was received by Commander Matteson, who made an appropriate response. A resolution of thanks was adopted by the post to be sent to Mrs. Stacey, and it was ordered that the picture be placed on exhibition in Wendell's window until after Decoration Day, when it will be hung in the rooms of the post. Post May H. Stacey will always treasure the portrait.

The Brackett News (Fort Clark, Tex.) says: The open air entertainment of the Fort Clark T. and L. society, at the band pavilion Thursday, was the best given during the season. Lieut. A. H. M. Taylor, 19th Inf., delivered a lecture on temperance which was loudly applauded. Troop E quartette sang some selections and the entertainment concluded with music by the band. Colonel Z. R. Bliss, 24th Inf., took his departure Wednesday for Fort Supply. The Colonel was stationed at Fort Clark in 1854, when this country was a wilderness, and over 20 years of his Army life since that time has been spent at Clark. Col. Bliss is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, and his departure is regretted by everyone. When visiting crystal cave in company of Major C. T. Witherell, U. S. A., and others, owing to the extreme heat it was proposed to discard outer garments which, being done, numerous war scars were displayed. One remarked: "Why Major the Indians must have had you." He modestly replied that the scars were from gun-shot wounds received in the late War. The Major is an unassuming gentleman and strongly espouses the cause of temperance among his men, who respect and love him. He is one of the best shots at Fort Clark.

FRIENDS of the late Gen. McClellan in Trenton are reported to be quietly soliciting funds with which to raise a monument over the deceased soldier's grave.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT's son, who recently graduated at the Harvard Law School, will acquire practical experience by a tour of duty in the Department of Justice, without compensation.

MISS ELLEN STURGIS, second daughter of Gen. S. D. Sturgis, U. S. A., is to be married, June 16, at Prairie du Chien, Wis., to Mr. Lawler, of that city. Numerous relatives and friends will be present at the ceremony.

The retirement of Surg. Gen. Murray, two months hence, has set the gossips to work picking out his successor. The name of Col. Baxter is again suggested, but previous failures have somewhat discouraged his friends, and Col. Sutherland is regarded as the most probable candidate.

GENERAL JAMES A. EGIN, U. S. A., who has just returned from Washington, says: "I had a charming interview with the Hon. W. C. Endicott, Secretary of War on Friday last, being introduced by the Hon. T. F. Bayard, Secretary of State. He is certainly a very superior man, in my judgment, a typical American statesman, of fine presence, dignified bearing, without the least ostentation, courteous in address and firm and prompt in decision. It is of such strong material that cabinet officers should be made. He reminded me vividly of the great War Secretary, Edwin M. Stanton."

The New York *Tribune* reports that Congressmen Muller, Felix, and Tim Campbell, Merriman, Viele, and other Democrats, have petitioned the Secretary of War to send to his regiment the present efficient Quartermaster and Commissary of the Battalion of Cadets, Captain W. F. Spurgin, who has been on duty at the Military Academy five years ending next September. These gentlemen argue that the appointment of a lieutenant to his place would result in a saving of \$750 a year in salary to the Academy. Adjutant-General Drum insists that Captain Spurgin's retention is in the interests of the public service, as he is engaged in perfecting a system of accounts.

The Vancouver *Independent*, of June 3, says: Lieut. Uriel Sebree, of the Lighthouse Service, has gone East on thirty days' leave. Col. C. A. Reynolds, chief quartermaster, returned on Friday from Baltimore, bringing his family. Col. G. H. Mendell, Engineer Corps, is inspecting Government works in the Department. Memorial day was well observed by the military at Vancouver, the 14th Infantry, Battery E, Light Artillery, and the G. A. R. veteran volunteers forming the bulk of the display. Col. DeRussy was President of the day, and an unusually fine address was delivered by Capt. C. A. Woodruff, U. S. A. The military had possession of the day, and well did they carry out its proper observance. The entertainment at the Sully Theatre, under the auspices of the Vancouver Barracks Shakespeare Club, last Friday evening, was a complete success. It was truly "an eve with Dickens." The trial scene as read by Lieut. Taylor was a fine piece of elocutionary rendering, and called forth the heartiest applause. Miss O'Neil sang with grace and feeling Schubert's Serenade, receiving an encore. Mr. Matt Bridge met the same enthusiastic reception he always does. Miss Carlotta Quentin presided at the piano finely. Mrs. Jarley's wax works were immense, Mrs. Jarley doing her part inimitably.

The Omaha *Excelsior* says: Dr. and Mrs. Summers and Miss Summers have been at Fortress Monroe the past week. They are expected home soon. Wm. Morrow, son of Gen. Morrow has been very successful in the college sports at Ann Arbor. For "passing the Rugby ball" a distance of 121 feet and 11 inches, he was awarded an elegant silver goblet, and for clearing 30 feet and 2 inches in a running hop-step-and-jump he received a gold medal. General and Mrs. Dandy and family leave Omaha, Sunday, for Clinton Springs, N. Y., and it is probable Mrs. Dandy will spend the summer at the sanitarium at that place in the hope that her daughter Mamie, who has been ill for some time, will be benefited. Among those who attended the meeting and banquet of the Loyal Legion at the Commercial Hotel, Wednesday, were: Gen. Crook and Carlin, Major Brown, and Lieut. Morris. Mrs. Lieut. J. S. Parke gave a charming lunch party at Fort Sidney on Monday, to Miss Haughey. Gen. and Mrs. Morrow gave a very elegant breakfast on Friday to Captain, Mrs. and Miss Haughey, covers being laid for 12. Capt. and Mrs. Edstein gave a high tea Friday, and Mrs. Bonestell a *bon voyage* luncheon upon Mrs. and Miss Haughey leaving for an extensive tour through the Eastern States. Captain and Mrs. Miles will spend July at Manitou Springs, Col. Lieut. Noyes, of Fort Russell, and Lieut. Brooks, of Fort Sidney, are at the Bellevue range. Lieut. E. H. Brown, 4th Inf., has a seven days' leave, which he is improving by accompanying Mrs. Brown on a visit to her parents, near Detroit, Mich. Gen. Morrow has received reliable information to the effect that the 21st Infantry will remain in its present station for the year.

COMMODORE O. C. BADGER, U. S. N., sailed for Europe on June 10.

CAPTAIN L. A. BEARDSLEE, U. S. N., visited friends in Norfolk, Va., this week.

P. A. ENGINEER J. A. TOBIN, U. S. N., has located at 1725 H street, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT L. C. LOGAN, U. S. N., and family, are at the Gardner House, Jamestown, R. I.

COMMODORE W. S. SCHLEY, U. S. N., was a guest at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week.

REAR ADMIRAL R. W. SHUFELDT, U. S. N., has arrived in San Francisco, en route to China and Corea.

LIEUTENANT L. W. T. WALLER, U. S. Marine Corps, left Norfolk, Va., June 11, to be absent for three weeks.

ENSIGN N. S. MOSELEY, U. S. N., was married June 9 to Miss Claudia Keilholz, daughter of the late Otis Keilholz.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR J. H. CLARK, U. S. N., was in Washington, this week, undergoing examination for promotion.

2d LIEUTENANT C. MARAST PERKINS, U. S. Marine Corps, is still in the Naval Hospital attached to the Pensacola Navy-yard. Lieut. Perkins went to Pensacola on the flagship *Tennessee* and was left behind sick when the ship came north.

COMMODORE G. E. BELKNAP, U. S. N., has left for California, to assume command of the Mare Island Navy-yard.

REAR ADMIRAL J. R. MULLANY, U. S. N., retired, and family have gone to Bryn Mawr, Pa., for the summer.

REAR ADMIRAL LUCE, U. S. N., on Court of Inquiry duty on board the *Tennessee*, visited friends in New York this week.

LIEUTENANT J. D. J. KELLEY, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Kelley, were in Paris, France, this week, with quarters at the Hotel Continental.

MISS BOWLES, sister of Asst. Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, U. S. N., is engaged to George Baremspring, an officer in the German Army.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY will attend the graduating exercises at the Naval Academy June 11 and deliver the diplomas to the graduates.

LIEUTENANT R. D. WAINWRIGHT, U. S. Marine Corps, lately at Norfolk, Va., arrived in New York, early in the week, to join the *Essex*, at Norfolk, Va.

CHIEF NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR THEODORE B. WILSON, U. S. N., visited Norfolk, Va., June 9, and inspected the work recently done on the *Alliance*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*.

LIEUTENANT F. S. BASSETT, U. S. N., contributes to the *Philadelphia Times* an interesting article on "Fire Ships in War," tracing their origin back to the days of antiquity.

A TELEGRAM from the U. S. Minister at St. Petersburg to the Department of State brings the information that Lieut. Schuetze, who is on a mission to Siberia to deliver presents to the natives, arrived at Yakutsk April 24, and will proceed south in about 40 days.

PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER H. E. DRURY, U. S. N., has arrived at the Pensacola Navy-yard, Warrington, relieving Passed Assistant Paymaster Arthur Peterson, who last Saturday left the Navy-yard for his home in Philadelphia, where he will go on "waiting orders."

An effort is being made by the friends of Mr. John F. Denison, who was recently removed from the position of chief clerk of the Navy Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, to induce Secretary Whitney to provide for Mr. Denison by transfer to a clerkship of lower grade in the Department, instead of summarily dismissing him.

COMMODORE BANCROFT GHERARDI, U. S. N., presided at the forty-second anniversary of the Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society, held at Association Hall, Philadelphia, June 3. In the course of his address he spoke of the great work which the society had accomplished in helping Jack when on shore, and with regard to the many pitfalls which await the sailor when on land, he said that there was but one house from Richmond to League Island where the sailor's worth was not estimated by the amount of liquor he could buy, and that house was the Seamen's Home.

THE *San Francisco Chronicle*, referring to Commodore John H. Russell's recent departure from Mare Island Navy-yard, says: "The service record of Commodore Russell is one of the best in the Navy, and whether on board ship or on shore he has always displayed the utmost zeal in the performance of his duty, exacting the same from those under his command. To the business capacity, personal attention to details, and a thorough understanding of what Mare Island requires, this Navy-yard is indebted to the untiring efforts of Commodore Russell for many improvements, effected and contemplated."

A WASHINGTON special says: "An affecting scene was witnessed in the gallery during the consideration of the bill to increase the pension of the widow of the late Commander Cravens from \$30 to \$50 per month. While the vote was being taken a modestly dressed lady sitting in the south gallery was observed to be very much affected. She sat on the front seat and was very restless at first, then apparently inclined to hysterics, and finally, when the vote agreeing to the increase was announced, in spite of her brave efforts at self-control, she leaned back with a half sob, while the tears slowly stole down her cheeks. It was Mrs. Cravens."

THE Secretary of the Navy has received an official report of an affair that took place at the Mare Island Navy-yard recently, between two Navy officers. Sometime since a board of three officers was convened at Mare Island to examine applicants for a civil appointment. Some ill feeling arose between two of the Board, Lieut. Daniel Delehanty and Civil Engineer Christopher C. Wolcott over the matter, and when they met Saturday morning, May 23, on the walk in the yard, began a wordy dispute that led to blows. As told at the Mare Island Navy-yard, Mr. Delehanty directly accused Mr. Wolcott of partiality and directly charged him with going beyond the bounds of propriety in a recommendation made by him; this Mr. Wolcott denied forcibly, in unmistakable language, when Mr. Delehanty struck him in the face with his fist, and a sparring match followed until others interfered.

WILLIAM C. HEACOCK, formerly an ensign, U. S. Navy, and who resigned in 1877, is, says the *Albuquerque Journal*, "Justice of the Peace and also Police Judge of the city of Albuquerque. In the beautiful city of Nice, nestled on the shores of the classic Mediterranean, he met, wooed and won one of the most beautiful and wealthy daughters of Pennsylvania. Resigning his position in the Navy, Lieut. Heacock returned to Pennsylvania with his beautiful bride. Her father presented the happy couple with a \$50,000 residence and many other substantial tokens of his love and esteem. For a while everything passed along happily as a summer's dream. Then troubles came. Extravagance dissipated the stately fortune of the pair. The young wife returned to her father, secured a divorce, and is now an exile from her native land. Ruined in fortune, his domestic life wrecked, disgusted with himself and the world in general, Heacock came four years ago to New Mexico. Bright, energetic, thoroughly educated and versed in the law, he soon made a wide circle of friends, and the community turned its summer side to him. He was honored

with positions of trust, honor and profit by the Democratic party, and wielding the pen of a ready writer, his services were in demand on the local press. For two years he occupied the position of city editor of the *Journal*, and the files show that he faithfully discharged his duties. But he was accursed with memories, and the gaming table found him a ready victim. In his position as Justice of the Peace he collected and failed to turn over to litigants sums of money. Indictments were found against him. At this term of court he was fined \$60 and costs in one case, which failing to pay, he was remanded to jail by the court."

A TELEGRAM from Buffalo, June 8, 1886, says the steamer *Haze*, having on board the torpedo upon which Lieut. M. E. Hall, U. S. N., has been at work for seven years, left Buffalo at 1 o'clock June 8 to test the appliance on Lake Erie. The torpedo is shaped like a cigar and propelled by an engine inside, steam at a pressure of 1,000 pounds per square inch being furnished by the generator. It carries 70 pounds of gunpowder and other explosives and is intended to dive and continue straight on its course until it strikes and explodes. When placed in the water it worked perfectly, keeping right side up by means of the fins on the bow. Its weight was 800 pounds, and it displaced 815 pounds of water. Hoisted on board again, steam was injected by means of a specially prepared and independent generator, but when 700 pounds was reached a flue coupling burst, and the test had to be abandoned pending repairs.

THE RECAPTURE OF STONY POINT.

The Senate Joint Committee on the Library in their report on the subject of erecting a monument to Anthony Wayne and his men at Stony Point, say:

The recapture of Stony Point was probably one of the most brilliant and thrilling exploits in our Revolutionary War. For wisdom in conception and daring in execution the military annals of the world furnish no superior and but few equals.

It was about this time that Washington wrote to a personal friend:

"I have seen, without despondency, even for a moment, the hours which America has styled her gloomy ones, but I have beheld no day since the commencement of hostilities when I have thought her liberties in such imminent danger as at present."

He had recently organized a corps of light infantry, consisting of picked men from the various regiments of the Army, the object being to move them with celerity from one point to another, whenever and wherever an opportunity for a decisive blow might present. In selecting a commander for this corps, he had pitched upon Gen. Wayne. "Mad Anthony," as he was more commonly called.

The summons from Gen. Washington found Wayne at Philadelphia, whither he had gone from his near-by farm to purchase family stores. Instead of returning home, he dispatched a letter to his wife, and set out at once for headquarters on the Hudson. Arrived there, the plan for the capture of Stony Point was entered upon. It was during this conference, while talking of the perilous nature of the proposed enterprise, the remark was passed by him said to Washington, "General, if you will only plan it, I will storm hell!"

Shortly after this personal interview, in a letter headed "New Windsor, July 10, 1779," Washington mapped out the plan of the assault.

The attack was to be made by the corps of light infantry only, under cover of night, and with the utmost secrecy; the enemy's lines scouting every person they found to prevent discovery. The main body was to be preceded by a vanguard of prudent and determined men, who were to remove obstructions, secure the sentries, and drive in the guard. They were to advance with fixed bayonets and muskets unloaded. A white feather or cockade, or some other visible badge of distinction, was to be worn to distinguish friends from foes in the darkness. Deserter was to be carefully guarded against. The midnight hour was recommended as the best time for the attack.

Upon the receipt of this letter, Gen. Wayne dispatched a reply, inclosing what he called the "Order of Battle." The disposition of the various detachments, the route of march, and the particular mode of attack were carefully and distinctly set forth. The reward for cowardice was promulgated in the following forcible words:

"Should the: be any Soldier so lost to every feeling of Honor, as to attempt to Retreat one Single foot or Skulk in the face of danger, the officer next to him is immediately to put him to death—that he may no longer disgrace the Name of a Soldier or the Corps or State he belongs to!"

At 11 1/4 o'clock (midnight) the march was resumed with a deathlike stillness. Upon nearing the fort it was found that the marsh already referred to was covered with about two feet of water; and while Gen. Wayne, at the head of his troops, was in the act of wading it, he was discovered by the enemy and fired upon by a sergeant's picket. The garrison was, of course, aroused, and immediately a heavy and continued fire of musketry and artillery was opened upon the assailants.

Not a man fired a shot in return, but with fixed bayonets they scrambled onward and upward over the rocks. The outer line of abatis was turned, and the inner one also passed, when the head of the column was within the enemy's lines.

Gen. Wayne, with "spears in hand," was directing the movements when a musket-ball struck him on the forehead, and, glancing, grazed the skull for nearly two inches. Stunned by the blow, he fell to the ground, but quickly recovering himself, he arose and shouted: "Forward! my brave fellows, forward!"

The garrison was overpowered in a hand-to-hand conflict and quickly surrendered. The guns of the fort were turned upon the British vessels in the river as they weighed anchor and dropped down the stream.

In this brilliant exploit the casualties, owing to the closeness and brevity of the conflict, were principally in wounded. Twenty-five British officers and over 500 men were made prisoners of war. The ordnance and stores captured and other spoils taken were appraised at \$180,655.22, and were paid for by the Federal Congress and distributed among the captors. It is difficult for us, at this day, to fully appreciate the general exultation which the capture of Stony Point excited. The news spread in every direction, fired the popular heart, and awakened Congress from the lethargy into which it had fallen. Washington was the first to issue a general order, in which he requested "Gen. Wayne and his whole corps to accept his warmest thanks for the good conduct and brave bravery manifested upon the occasion." Joseph Reed, president of Pennsylvania, wrote Wayne under date of July 20, 1779: "It is not the surprise of a Post or the Capture of 500 men that pleases me so much as the Manner and Address with which it has been executed. You have played their own Game upon them and eclipsed the Glory of the British Bayonets, of which we have heard so much."

It will be remembered that the assault was planned by the Corps of Light Infantry, and that this corps consisted of picked men from the various regiments of the Army. The participants in the conflict, therefore, came from nearly every one of the thirteen original States; but the honors of the victory fell principally upon the officers and troops from North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. The latter particularly came in for a good share of the glory of the day on account of the gallantry of her sons led by the brave Col. Isaac Sherman. The joint resolution referred to your committee proposes the erection of a suitable monument, column, or structure to commemorate the event we have described, and perpetuate the memory of the gallant men who participated in it.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed the bill No. 457, appropriating \$10,000 for the repair of Fort Marion, at St. Augustine, Fla.

The Senate has been tolerably active this week with naval matters, but very little of interest to the Army has occurred in either house beyond some debate which was brought about the early part of the week by a motion to have expunged from the *Record* the recent speech of Congressman Wheeler, in which he attacks the memory of the late Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton.

In the Senate the bill No. 371 for the relief of the Naval Cadets legislated out by the act of August 5, 1882, after considerable debate was defeated, as was also the joint resolution authorizing Lieut. D. Pratt Mannix, U. S. Marine Corps, to accept the decoration of the third class of Double Dragon tendered by the Emperor of China for services rendered by him to China as torpedo instructor. The vote on the passage of the resolution was—yeas, 17; nays, 23. The two reports upon the Cadet Bill were read, that signed by Messrs. Hale, McPherson, Blackburn, and Riddleberger, and the one by Messrs. Cameron, Dawes, Stanford, and Butler. Mr. Hale made a long speech, in which he dwelt upon the need of providing some means of relieving the Navy of its surplus officers. He defended the legislation which had this purpose in view, and denied that the Government was under any obligation to retain in its Service the young men for whose return to it "a vociferous clamor" had been kept up "by their interested friends." He commended Congress for having "had the nerve and the sense and the wisdom to seize this question right by the throat and deal with it not only in a wise way but in a humane and generous way." He asked: "Has any Senator here a young friend who under the law has gone on and obtained his rank and got his position and been appointed afterward into the Navy, who wants to see his promotion delayed by taking men who have been out of the Service for two years, and who have been looking about for other business, and who have finally come here to the doors of Congress as suppliants, put into the Navy over and above those?" He said: "I do not know of any reason why this young officer of the Navy, Mr. S. Dana Greene, of a family long distinguished in naval pursuits, naval exploits, and naval warfare, who has devoted his life to the Navy and who has been able to keep at the head of his class, should be delayed in his promotion six long years by men who have gone out under law coming back and being put over him. I think if the Government has any obligation it is to the men who determine to stick to the service and who go on and show themselves the first of their fellows."

Mr. Dawes thought it would be better to shut up the Naval Academy, if it was providing too many officers, and not to break faith with these young men. Mr. Hoar also insisted upon the point of honor. Mr. McPherson urged justice in the restoration of the classes of 1882 and 1883, but he claimed that no injustice was done those who had not completed their course. Mr. Butler could see no distinction between the two classes. Mr. Plumb said: "No Army officer and no naval officer holds his commission by any tenure except the will of Congress. There is neither law nor equity that requires us to keep one single one of them in the Service a moment of time beyond that when we, in the exercise of the sovereign power given us by the American people to be exercised in their interest, say his services are needed for the interests of the Government." Hundreds of Army officers of honorable service and military reputation had been dismissed at the will of Congress and he saw no reason for restoring these young men, "not for the purpose of salving their wounded pride, but to stay a lifetime in the service of the Government under great pay and in positions in which they can never so far as any one can now forecast the conditions of the future, ever render one single hour of useful service to the Government." The bill was finally amended so as to conform to the original bill as introduced, in which shape it was unsatisfactory to so many Senators that it was promptly laid upon the table.

The bills: S. 1417, providing for a system of deposit for savings of seamen; 1527, providing for discharged seamen between enlistments, and 1591, providing a retired list for enlisted men of the Navy, were passed without debate, except the last mentioned bill, to which an amendment was adopted providing no pension shall be allowed soldier or sailor while so borne on the retired list.

The Senate Committee on Labor has reported favorably the bill allowing employees of the United States Navy-yards who have served at least one year, a leave of absence not to exceed fifteen days in each year.

A bill was passed by the Senate, June 9, authorizing the retirement on their own application, after 40 years' service, of Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan and Rear Admiral John L. Worden which the highest pay of the grade to which they belong. Mr. Hale explained that this bill was not intended as a precedent, but was a special provision in recognition of the very distinguished services rendered the Nation by the gentlemen named.

Senator Call, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported favorably in the Senate, June 9, the bill granting 15 days' annual leave of absence with pay to employees of navy-yards; and during the time any one may be incapacitated for the performance of work in consequence of injury received in the performance of duty, not exceeding six months, and if such disability shall become permanent, he shall be entitled to receive during life after the first six months a compensation equal to one-half of his pay at the time such disability occurred, and when any person shall have been employed in any navy-yard for a period of 35 years he shall be retired on half pay. The proper officers are authorized to deduct 20 cents per month from the pay of all employees in Government Navy-yards, the fund so collected to be known as the "relief fund for employees in the Government Navy-yards," and to be reserved and used for that purpose only.

The bill to appoint and retire Samuel Kramer as a chaplain in the Navy has been recommitted from the Senate calendar to the Naval Committee.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs in its report on the resolution for the relief of the cadet engineers (graduates) of 1881-2, after reviewing the action of the courts and Navy Department during the past two years in this well known case, say:

It should be borne in mind that the cadet engineers who graduated from the Naval Academy in 1881 and 1882 are in no way responsible for the error of the predecessor of the present Secretary of the Navy. The error of the Secretary was the error of the Government, and it appears to be the duty of the Government to place the victims of that error in a position which will correspond to the circumstances which will permit to the position that they would have occupied if the error had not been committed. Such is the purpose of the resolution. The error of Secretary Chandler is admitted; the injurious effect upon the classes of cadet engineers of the years 1881-2 are admitted also; and, as these injurious effects are due to the acts of the constituted authorities of the Government, an allocation arises binding the Government to furnish an adequate remedy for the wrongs inflicted, if an adequate and practicable remedy can be found.

The New York Herald says: "The order of business committees in both Houses no sooner begin to consider what legislation ought to be passed before Congress adjourns than they discover so much left undone which needs to be done that they are staggered." Of seven absolutely necessary items of legislation mentioned by the Herald are, Legislation for harbor protection, and for the manufacture of modern steel guns, and a bill to increase the efficiency of the Army.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 988. Granting right of way for railroad purposes through Fort Bliss Military Reservation.

S. 930. Authorizing the retirement of Vice Admiral Rowan and Rear Admiral Rowan on full pay upon their own application.

S. 872. Authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase the Hunt lot in the city of St. Augustine, Fla., for military purposes.

S. 885. To relieve the State of Colorado from charges on account of ordnance stores furnished said State.

S. 1424. For the relief of the graduates of the Military Academy who, under the decision of the 2d Comptroller in the Rodman case, will be required to refund to the U. S. the difference between leave of absence and full pay for the period between graduation and commission.

S. 1949. Appropriating \$3,000 for the purchase of General Price's portrait of General George H. Thomas.

S. 3435, Mr. Harrison. Granting to Henrietta M. Drum Hunt, widow of the late Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, U. S. Navy, a pension of \$40 per month from and after the passage of this act.

S. 3613, Hale. Granting badges to the officers of the Greely Relief Party. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to procure and present to Commander Winfield Scott Schley and his officers, respectively, suitable badges to be worn by them as an expression of the high estimation in which Congress holds their services in the voyage for the relief of Lieut. Greely and his party, in the year 1884.

S. 2620, submitted by Mr. Allison from the Joint Commission on Signal Service, etc. That so much of the act approved June 20, 1878, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes," as provides that two sergeants may in each year be appointed to be second lieutenants in the Signal Corps of the Army, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

S. 2624, Logan. Appropriating \$250,000 to provide for the location and erection of a branch home for disabled volunteer soldiers west of the Rocky Mountains.

S. 2627, Cockrell. That whenever any officer of the Army or Navy has been lawfully retired from active service, and such officer has a wife, or a child or children under age, or both wife and child or children and shall refuse or neglect to provide for the same, the Secretary of War, if such officer belongs to the Army, or the Secretary of the Navy, if he belongs to the Navy, may apportion the pay and allowances of such officer between him and his wife and child or children, as he shall deem just and equitable, and pay over the same accordingly to him, her or them.

H. R. 8177, Mr. Long. Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to admit free of duty such tools, machinery, patterns, drawings, and equipments that may be required by Nathaniel McKay to be used in equipping a first-class iron shipbuilding yard and foundries for building vessels of war and equipping them, also vessels for corporations and private parties; the United States in case of war to have the right to the exclusive use of such tools so imported, by paying such compensation for their use as the Secretary of the Navy may determine, by a board of officers, and the importer to have executed, payable to the United States in case of loss by the elements, a policy of insurance to cover the amount of duty on said tools, machinery, patterns, drawings, and equipments, said policy to be kept continuous and said imported tools, and so forth; that in case of removal of any of the said tools from the places where they have been landed, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be notified and a permit given for such removal, and he may at all times enter the premises where the tools and machinery are and inspect them. A report shall be made to the Secretary of the Treasury every twelve months of the condition and value of the tools, machinery, and equipments so imported, and he may appoint a board of competent officers to ascertain the value of said tools, machinery, and equipments so imported at any time. In case of the sale of any of said tools, machinery, patterns, and equipments for any other purposes than shipbuilding and equipping, said Secretary of the Treasury will collect the full amount of the duty before any of said tools can be sold or delivered.

H. R. 9132, Mr. Morrow. To credit the revenue cutter service for the transportation home by United States revenue vessels of shipwrecked seamen from the Arctic regions or from the Territory of Alaska.

H. R. 9135, Symes. That the sum of \$250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and hereby is, appropriated for the establishment and erection of a military post or garrison near the city of Denver, in the State of Colorado, said appropriation to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. Provided, That before the expenditure of any of the appropriation hereby made, good and sufficient title shall be made to the United States of not less than 640 acres of land suitable for such purpose, without cost to the United States.

H. R. 9249, Mr. Felix Campbell. That the sum of \$100,000, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the erection and completion of a monument to the memory of the victims of prison ships, to be placed at Fort Green, Brooklyn, State of New York.

H. R. 9283, Mr. Wm. W. Brown. That so much of section 224 of the Revised Statutes as reads as follows, to wit: "But such certificate shall not be accepted as a voucher for the payment of any claim against the United States for pay, bounty, or allowance, or as evidence in any other case," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows, to wit: "This certificate is given under the act of Congress of March 3, 1873, and the amendments thereto, in lieu of the original discharge of said non-commissioned officer or private soldier, proof of the loss of which has been duly established."

H. R. 9339, Mr. Bean. Granting the right of way to the Prescott and Arizona Central Railway Company across the Fort Whipple Military Reservation in Arizona.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Paymr. Alfred E. Bates relieved from duty in Washington and ordered to St. Paul, Minn. (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

Paymr. Wm. Smith from duty in the Dept. of Dakota and ordered to Chicago. (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

Paymr. Wm. F. Tucker, Jr., from duty in the Dept. of Arizona and ordered as paymaster at Washington. (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Henry Metcalfe, Ord. Dept., ordered as instructor of ordnance and gunnery at West Point Academy, Aug. 28. (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. John P. Wisser and Fredk. Marsh, 1st Art., ordered to West Point for duty, Aug. 23. (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

The order relieving 1st Lieut. Thos. C. Patterson, 1st Art., from duty at West Point is revoked. (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

Acting Asst. Surgeon Chas. F. Mason from duty at West Point and ordered to the Dept. of the East. (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Jas. C. Bush, 5th Art., on leave at New Haven, is ordered to conduct first detachment of recruits that may be sent to the Dept. of the Platte and then join his battery. (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

The leave of Lieut. Col. E. F. Pearson, 24th Inf., is extended two months. (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Geo. T. T. Patterson, R. Q. M., 14th Inf., is granted five months' leave. (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

Col. S. D. Sturgis, 7th Cav., is retired from active service, June 11. (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

The leave of Lieut. J. C. Scantling, 2d Art., is extended two months. (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

NAVY NICKNAMES.

THE New York Tribune gives an amusing list of nicknames in the Navy, from which we reproduce the following:

The nicknames given to officers arise from some peculiar characteristic in their nature, but the senior officer, Admiral Porter, was never addressed by anything more inelegant than "Dave." Vice-Admiral S. H. Rowan is known throughout the Service as "Paddy" Rowan, probably from the fact that he was born in Ireland.

Rear-Admiral A. L. Case is known as "Pump-handle" Case, and he has reason to feel proud of the title that was thrust upon him. During the war the civil employees were wont to idle away a great deal of their time in the New York Navy-yard. Case was then a commander and was ordered as executive officer of the yard. One of his first orders was that the men should not go to the pump for water, but that they should be so minded to the department of the men. The men simply pooh-poohed the order and then Commander Case had the pump-handle removed. After that the men dubbed him with the undignified title of "Pump-handle Case."

Captain Colvocoresses, whose mysterious murder occurred in Bridgeport several years ago, was known as "Crawl-over-crosses." Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clark was known throughout the Service as "Handsome" Clitz, because of his tall, well-built form and finely-cut features. Rear-Admiral J. H. Uphur was known as "Pony" Uphur, because of his build, his graceful manners, etc. Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers was dubbed "Dombey" when a comparatively young officer. Commodore James H. Gillis is always mentioned as "Commodore" Richard. Commodore J. W. Braine is spoken of as "Dick" Law. Commodore Daniel L. Braine, close follower of the regulations requiring officers to keep the Department informed of all matters of public importance, is known as "Correspondence" Braine. Commodore A. E. K. Benham is "Alphabetical" Benham.

Captain Henry Erben is known throughout the Service as "Bully" Erben. The title is certainly a misnomer, since he has entirely different nature from that of bullying, and is one of the most popular officers in the Navy to serve under. Captain Joseph F. Fife is known as "Forgetful Joe."

Commander William B. Cushing was known everywhere as "Albemarle" Cushing, owing to his daring exploit in destroying the rebel ram *Albemarle*. Captain Joseph N. Miller is one of the nearest officers in the Navy, and his dress and manners earned for him the title of "Dapper Joe." Commodore B. F. Isherwood, of the Engineer Corps, bears the title of "Dignity Isherwood," and yet he is one of the most agreeable and sociable officers in the Service. Engineer-in-Chief W. W. Wood was known as "William Wonderful Wise" Wood, when spoken of in connection with his official duties. If one wished to speak of him as having great intellect, it would be "Wise" Wood. (W. W. Wood is a power, O square, D.) Chief Engineer Theodore Zeller has several titles. He is spoken of as "Deacon" from his always neat appearance in a suit of black, with the coat buttoned up, also "Captain" Zeller, "Talkative" Zeller and "Laps, Leaps and Rank," the latter because of thorough knowledge of these subjects. Chief Engineer Arthur Henderson is known as "My little boy on the water," owing to his liking for sea-service. Chief Engineer Alexander Henderson was "Sandy" Henderson with everybody, the Scotch nickname being especially appropriate because of his sandy hair and beard, and florid complexion. Chief Engineer Henry H. Stewart is known as "Fatty" Stewart from his ponderous proportions. Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher is a favorite with the ladies, and thus has earned the title of "Dandy" Fletcher. Chief Engineer H. B. Nones, "The Artist," is an adept with the brush, either in oils or water colors, and he has paintings of places that he has visited in various parts of the world.

Chief Engineer Charles H. Baker is slow and deliberate in conversation and is inclined to a suspension of opinion or action rather than given to impulse, hence is spoken of as "Hick." Chief Engineer George W. Baird is known as "The Arctic hero and survivor of several expeditions, especially of the ill-fated *Jeannette* expedition, has been dubbed "Ice Floe George." Chief Engineer B. B. H. Wharton has a heavy head of hair, but it is so stubborn and grows so wiry and straight that he is known as "Big Brush Head" Wharton. Chief Engineer Philip Inch, who stands only five feet six inches in his boots is familiarly spoken of as "Shorty Phil." Chief Engineer William G. Buehler is not misnamed "Handsome Bill." Chief Engineer Henry Snyder, by his neatness in dress and person, is spoken of as "Natty" Snyder. Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Ziegler was dubbed "Snakey Voice" from the time he entered the service. Chief Engineer Elijah Laws is "Lawful Elijah," and Chief Engineer John J. Kelly is "Bully" Kelly. Chief Engineer John Lowe has several nicknames, the most common of which is "English John."

Chief Engineer George W. Stevens, who is a slave to works upon mechanics, physics, chemistry, etc., and spends all his leisure moments working out great problems or experimenting, is known as "The Book Worm" and "The Genius." Passed Assistant Engineer C. J. Habighurst has had a number of nicknames, the most common being "Obby." Passed Assistant Engineer H. Schuyler Ross is known as "The Dude." Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Baird, who invented the distiller which is in general use in the Navy, is known as "Freshwater" Baird. Passed Assistant Engineer N. P. Towne is called "The Fat of the Town." He weighs about 300 pounds. Chaplain Bewless, the president of the New York Acad. of Nat. Sci., "Cremat. Bugler" with his brother officers, Surgeon David Kindelberger, who would rather paint than eat, is known as "The Artist."

Pay Director J. S. Cunningham, from the fact that he could always be found where there was anything new or interesting going on, is "Ubiquitous Cunningham" with his associates. He is also an enthusiast in athletics and other sports, and though rather some years ago on account of age has not become too old to grapple a foot race or a boxing match. Pay Director Caspar P. Schenck is known as "Yarn-all."

He has a larger fund of galley-yarns and other interesting stories than any other officer in the Navy.

Pay Director J. H. Gilman is a large and flashy and a whole-souled man, and his build only warrants his being called "Puffy" Gilman. Pay Director J. H. Watmough is undignifiedly called "Double-eyes," because he wears two pairs of glasses. Pay Director Gilbert E. Thornton is "The Blooming Thorn."

THE ARMY.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

June 1, 1886.

2d Lieutenant Sedgwick Rice, of the 22d Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant in the 7th Cavalry, June 4, 1886, with rank in the Cavalry arm from August 29, 1885, vice Davison, transferred to the 11th Infantry.

11th Regiment of Infantry—1st Lieutenant George G. Lott to be Captain, June 1, 1886, vice Beach, resigned. 2d Lieutenant Henry O. S. Helstand to be 1st Lieutenant, June 1, 1886, vice Lott, promoted.

8th Regiment of Infantry—2d Lieutenant Robert F. Ames to be 1st Lieutenant, May 20, 1886, vice Hyde, appointed Regimental Adjutant.

G. O. 37, H. Q. A., June 8, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 330 of the Regulations is revoked, and par. 331 is amended to read as follows:

331. The employment of a reporter, under section 1333, Revised Statutes, is only authorized for general courts-martial in cases where the authority convening the court may consider such an officer necessary. The convening authority may also, when deemed necessary, authorize the detail of an enlisted man to assist the judge advocate of a general court-martial in making up the proceedings of the court.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Major General O. O. Howard, Dept. Comdr., accompanied by 2d Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, A. D. O., will proceed to Fort Gaston, Cal., on public business (S. O. 35, May 19, D. California).

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. George D. Ruggles, A. A. G., is extended one month (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month is granted to Lieut. Col. Geo. D. Ruggles, A. A. G. (S. O. 62, May 28, D. Texas.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave of absence for two months and fifteen days, to take effect in July next, is granted Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M. (S. O., June 8, H. Q. A.).

Leave for ten days is granted Major G. B. Dandy, Chief Q. M., Dept. Platte (S. O. 60, June 2, D. Platte).

Capt. James H. Lord, A. Q. M., will be relieved from duty at Jeffersonville, Ind., and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Div. of the Atlantic, for assignment to duty as assistant to the Chief Q. M. (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.).

Col. Judson D. Bingham, A. Q. M. G., is announced as Chief Q. M. of the Div. of the Missouri, and will relieve Major James G. C. Lee, Q. M. Major Lee will, in addition to the duties assigned him, perform the duties of Depot Q. M., Chicago, Ill. (G. O. 10, June 4, Div. Mo.).

Com. Sergt. Thomas Lacy will be relieved from duty at the Military Academy, and will proceed to Columbus Barracks, O., for duty (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

Leave for fifteen days, to commence on or about June 13, is granted Colonel Daniel McClure, Asst. Paymr. Gen., Governor's Island. During the absence of Col. McClure, Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., will, in addition to his regular duties, perform those of the Chief Paymr. of the Div. (S. O. 55, June 10, Div. Atlantic).

Medical Department.

The extension of leave, on surgeon's certificate, granted Major Blencowe E. Fryer, Surg., is further extended six months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., June 7, H. Q. A.).

Major Francis L. Town, Surg., will proceed to Eagle Pass, Texas, on public business (S. O. 65, June 2, D. Texas).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted Lieut. Col. Charles Page, Surg., Medical Director. During the absence of Col. Page, Major B. A. Clements, Surgeon, will, in addition to his other duties, take charge of the office of the Medical Director (S. O. 55, June 1, Dept. Mo.).

The journey performed by Capt. R. H. White, Asst. Surg., from Benson to Fort Huachuca, A. T., was necessary for the public service (S. O. 48, May 24, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. Chas. S. Black, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Clark, and will proceed to Fort Stockton, and report for duty. On the arrival at Fort Stockton, Texas, of Asst. Surg. Black, Capt. W. F. Carter, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Concho, Texas, and report for temporary duty (S. O. 64, June 1, D. Texas).

Hospital Steward Henry Bunker will report to the C. O., Fort Wingate, N. M., for duty (S. O. 48, May 24, D. Ariz.).

Hospital Steward W. S. Jenkins is assigned to duty at Whipple Barracks, A. T., relieving Hospital Steward E. W. Hambrook, who will proceed to Fort Bowie, A. T., for duty at that post, relieving Hospital Steward R. C. Van Dorn, who, upon being relieved, will proceed to Fort Huachuca, A. T., for duty at that post, relieving Hospital Steward Wm. Nuzum, to enable him to take advantage of the authority granted in par. 4, S. O. 30, c. s., D. A. (S. O. 50, June 2, D. A.).

Hospital Steward John Moser is assigned to duty at Fort Mojave, A. T., relieving Private P. A. Werner, Co. E, 1st Inf., hospital steward of the 2d class, who, upon being relieved, will return to his proper station, Whipple Barracks, A. T., for duty (S. O. 50, June 2, D. A.).

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

1st Lieut. Edw. Barr, C. E., is granted three months' leave, to take effect June 23 (S. O., June 10, H. Q. A.).

The travel performed by 1st Lieut. Oberlin M. Carter, from Savannah, Georgia, to Fort Caswell, North Carolina, and return, between May 8 and 11, 1886, on public business, is approved by the Secretary of War (S. O. June 8, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Richard L. Hoxie, C. E., will proceed from Montgomery, Alabama, to Pensacola, Fla., for the purpose of making an examination of the fortifications in Pensacola Harbor (S. O. June 8, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month is granted Major Oswald H. Ernst, C. E. (S. O. 79, June 4, C. E.).

Capt. Wm. T. Russell, C. E., will proceed to Arkansas City, Ark., and Wilson's Point, La., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 81, June 7, C. E.).

Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Craighill, C. E., will proceed to Charleston, W. Va., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 82, June 8, C. E.).

Major L. Cooper Overman, C. E., will proceed to Dunkirk Harbor, N. Y., and Conneaut Harbor and Fort Clinton Harbor, O., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 82 and 83, June 8 and 9, C. E.).

Lieut. Col. Wm. E. Merrill, C. E., will proceed to Washington, D. C., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 80, June 5, C. E.).

Col. Charles S. Stewart, C. E., will proceed to San Diego, Cal., on public business (S. O. June 7, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Dan. C. Kingman, C. E., will proceed to the Yellowstone National Park, Wyo., to continue the works of improvement with the supervision of which, under existing laws, he is charged (S. O. 59, June 1, D. Platte.).

So much of S. O. 89, April 16, as directs Capt. Thomas W. Symons, C. E., to take station at St. Louis, to relieve Capt. Joseph H. Willard, is revoked, and he will report to Major Wm. Ludlow, Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, relieving 1st Lieut. Curtis McD. Townsend. Capt. Joseph H. Willard, instead of being relieved by Capt. Symons, will turn over his present duties at once to Captain Thomas Turtle, and will comply with so much of S. O. 89, as directs him to proceed to and take station at Vicksburg, Miss., and relieve Capt. Eric Bergland. 1st Lieut. Curtis McD. Townsend, upon being relieved by Capt. Symons, will proceed to Willet's Point, N. Y., and report to Lieut. Col. Cyrus B. Comstock for duty with the Battalion of Engineers and the Engineer School of Application, relieving 1st Lieut. James L. Lusk. Lieut. Lusk will proceed to St. Louis, and relieve Capt. Thomas Turtle of the duties lately under the charge of Capt. Willard, reporting by letter to Col. Quincy A. Gillmore, president of the Miss. River Commission. Capt. Carl F. Palfrey will take station at Oswego, N. Y., and relieve Capt. Edward Maguire, who will proceed to Willet's Point, N. Y., and report to Lieut. Col. Cyrus B. Comstock for duty with the Battalion of Engrs. and the Engineer School of Application (S. O. June 5, H. Q. A.).

Capt. J. Rockwell, Jr., C. O., will proceed from Fort Abraham Lincoln Ordnance Depot, to Department H. Q. on official business (S. O. 48, June 1, D. Dakota.).

Capt. Frank Heath, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Hartford, Conn., for the purpose of inspecting machine guns being manufactured for the Ord. Dept. (S. O. June 5, H. Q. A.).

Information having been received of the death of Ord. Sergt. Thomas McDermott, the C. O., Fort Barrancas, Fla., will send a non-commissioned officer to Key West Barracks, to take charge thereof until further orders (S. O. 54, June 7, Div. Atlantic.).

Ordinance Sergt. A. C. Van Deusen, Fort Foote, Md., whose term of service expires June 15, will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., and report for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 56, June 10, Div. Atlantic.).

Chaplains.

Leave for four months is granted Post Chaplain Robert McWatty (S. O. June 4, H. Q. A.).

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. Leroy E. Seebree, Sig. Corps, having been assigned to duty, in charge of the military telegraph lines in the Dept. of Texas, with station at San Antonio, will assume charge of those lines (S. O. 53, June 4, Sig. Office.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqs., B. E. F. G., and I. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Bowie Station, Ariz. temporarily; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

1st Lieut. J. N. Allison will take charge of and conduct the business of the Judge-Advocate's Office, Dept. of Columbia (G. O. 12, June 1, D. Columbia.).

Hdqs., C. F. I. Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; M, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

2d Lieut. P. W. West is relieved from temporary duty with Troop A, at Fort Concho, and will join his troop at Fort Stockton (S. O. 62, May 28, D. Tex.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs., D. E. H. and I, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F. I. and M, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G. and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

2d Lieut. J. M. Carson, Jr., is appointed R. O. at Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 54, May 28, Dept. M.).

Troop D will proceed to Durango, Colo., and march to the Dolores River near the south line of Dolores County, encamp there during the summer and operate from that place for the protection of the lives and property of settlers in the counties of Dolores and La Plata, Colo., against Indian depredations (S. O. 56, June 3, Dept. M.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., C. G. and I, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and E, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

On mutual application, the following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Timothy A. Touey, from Troop G to Troop L; 1st Lieut. John N. Glass, from Troop L to Troop G (S. O. June 7, H. Q. A.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keoch, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. George O. Cress is extended one month (S. O. 82, June 7, Div. M.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

2d Lieut. Stephen L. H. Slocum is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brig.-Gen. Stanley, commanding the Department, to date from June 1 (S. O. 62, May 28, D. Tex.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., B, D, E, H, and I, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and L, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Major Guy V. Henry, Inspector of Rifle Practice will proceed to the Bellevue Rifle Range on public business (S. O. 59, June 1, D. Platte.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson. Hdqs., and B, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; D, E, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.

Col. B. H. Grierson is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Bayard, N. M., and will return to his proper station (F. O. 49, May 21, D. Ariz.).

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., H, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

1st Lieut. Henry M. Andrews is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Alcatraz Island, Cal., vice 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., relieved (S. O. 36, May 21, D. Cal.).

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John M. K. Davis, Adj. (S. O. 37, May 29, D. Cal.).

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres. Hdqs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Hamilton Rowan (S. O. 54, May 28, Dept. M.).

Capt. James E. Wilson is detailed to inspect the 1st Regiment of Alabama State Militia at its annual encampment at Mobile, from June 14 to 22 (S. O. June 7, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. J. N. Lewis is granted twenty days' leave when relieved from duty at Willet's Point, N. Y. (S. O. June 10, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Fort Barrancas, Florida, will move his command into camp at Atlanta, Ga., during the sickly season (S. O. 56, Div. A., June 10.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson. Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F* Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. John R. Myrick, A. D. C. (S. O. 73, June 3, Div. M.).

Sergt. Johan Hansen, Bat. I, will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., and report for the purpose of target practice with a view to qualification at 800 and 1,000 yards (S. O. 53, June 5, Div. A.).

The C. O. Fort McHenry, Md., will issue a furlough for four months to Sergt. Johan Hansen, Bat. I (S. O. 57, Div. A., June 11.).

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton. Hdqs., F, I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Major Richard H. Jackson is detailed to attend the State camp of instruction at Peekskill, N. Y., for the purpose of inspecting the several organizations of the National Guard, State of New York, detailed for tours of service at that camp during the period extending from June 19 to Aug. 7, 1886 (S. O. June 7, H. Q. A.).

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Garland N. Whistler, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 54, June 7, Div. A.).

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke. Hdqs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Snaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Ellis, M. T.

1st Lieut. Philip Reade is relieved from further duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will join his station, Fort Shaw, M. T. (S. O. 49, June 3, D. Dak.).

The following promotions in the 3d Infantry are announced: Capt. George E. Head, Co. B, to be Major, April 20, 1886, vice Jordan, promoted—with station at Fort Missoula, M. T.; 1st Lieut. John P. Thompson, Co. B, to be Captain of same company, April 20, 1886, vice Head, promoted; 1st Lieut. Melville C. Wilkinson, Co. D, to be Captain of Co. E, April 24, 1886, vice Mitchell, retired; 2d Lieut. Francis P. Fremont, Co. H, to be 1st Lieutenant of Co. B, April 20, 1886, vice Thompson, promoted; 2d Lieut. George Bell, Jr., Co. I, to be 1st Lieutenant of Co. D, April 24, 1886, vice Wilkinson, promoted. Capt. Wilkinson will proceed to Fort Ellis, M. T., and join the company to which he has been promoted; the travel is necessary for the public service (S. O. 49, June 3, D. Dak.).

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin. Hdqs., B, D, E, G, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Butler D. Price, Adj., Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 58, May 29, D. Platte.).

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook. Hdqs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

2d Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon is assigned to duty at Dept. Hdqs. in Omaha (S. O. 66, June 2, D. Platte.).

Wherry's and Schindler's Companies I and H, of the 6th, are expected to join at Fort Leavenworth from Fort Douglas the first week in July.

The Salt Lake Tribune says: "Capt. Murdoch's Company D, 6th Inf., leaves June 1 to spend the summer in the Sierra Abajo Mountains, to co-operate with a company from the Missouri in protecting settlers and exploring the country. We are sure the many friends of Capt. Murdoch and Lieut. Burnham will wish them success and all the pleasure incident to such a summer's campaign."

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Capt. Allan H. Jackson is relieved from duty as Acting Judge-Advocate, Dept. of Columbia (G. O. 12, June 1, D. Columbia.).

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., Angel Island, Cal.; A, B, C, and D, Bowie Station, Ariz.; E, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; G, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; I, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.; K, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

2d Lieut. Robert F. Ames will report for duty as post quartermaster and post commissary at Benicia Barracks, Cal., relieving 1st Lieut. John McE. Hyde, who will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., and report for duty as regimental adjutant (S. O. 57, May 24, Div. P.).

The Supt. G. R. S. will cause thirty-four recruits to be forwarded to the 8th Infantry in Arizona (S. O. June 5, H. Q. A.).

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mizner is detailed a member of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Bayard, N. M., and reassembled at Fort Grant, A. T. (F. O. 49, May 21, D. Ariz.).

A furlough for two months is granted R. Q. M. Sergt. William Walther (S. O. 48, May 24, D. Ariz.).

The telegraphic instructions of May 28, directing C. O. Fort Bliss to send Co. D to Gila Post-office, N. M., are confirmed (S. O. 40, June 1, D. N. M.).

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

1st Lieut. Leon A. Matile is appointed Adjutant, to date June 1, 1886. With the approval of the Secretary of War, 1st Lieut. George LeRoy Brown is appointed Regimental Quartermaster, to date June 1 (Orders 31, June 1, 1886, Inf.).

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. L. P. Davison, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 48, June 1, D. Dak.).

The furlough for twenty days granted Sergt. Peter Brilling, Co. F, is extended ten days (S. O. 48, June 1, D. Dak.).

The following promotions in the 11th Infantry are announced: 1st Lieut. William Hoffman, Co. E, to be Captain of Co. K, April 24, 1886, vice Jackson, retired; 1st Lieut. Charles F. Roe, Co. B, to be Captain of same company, April 24, 1886, vice Whitney, retired; 2d Lieut. James E. Macklin, Co. G, to be 1st Lieutenant of Co. E, April 24, 1886, vice Hoffman, promoted; 2d Lieut. John H. Philbrick, Co. I, to be 1st Lieutenant of Co. B, April 24, 1886, vice Roe, promoted (S. O. 49, June 3, D. Dak.).

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.

The Post Q. M., Santa Fe, N. M., will furnish rail transportation from Lamy Junction to Fort Marcy, N. M., for Capt. F. E. Trotter and 34 recruits belonging to the 1st and 13th Inf. (S. O. 40, June 1, D. N. M.).

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler. Hdqs., E, and F, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.; G and K, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt. Hdqs., A, B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G, San Antonio, Tex.

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, Fort Concho (S. O. 64, June 1, D. Tex.).

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers. Hdqs., B, D, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A and G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; C, E, and I, Ft. Foster, D. T.; F and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.

1st Lieut. James M. Burns is relieved as Aide-de-Camp to Brig.-Gen. Stanley, commanding the Dept. (S. O. 63, May 31, D. Tex.).

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard. Hdqs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. W. B. Wheeler (S. O. 56, June 3, Dept. M.).

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith. Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. Cornelius Gardener, Fort Brown (S. O. 64, June 1, D. Tex.).

Leave for three months, to take effect after the close of the present target practice season, is granted 2d Lieut. Francis H. French (S. O. June 7, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Richard Vance is granted six months' leave, with permission to leave the Div. of Missouri, for disability (S. O. June 10, H. Q. A.).

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis. Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D and G, Ft. Macinnis, M. T.

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Herbert S. Foster (S. O. June 7, H. Q. A.).

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow. Hdqs., A, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; B, I, and K, Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The following promotions are announced: 1st Lieut. Edward B. Rheem, Co. K, to Captain Co. H, April 24, 1886, vice Evans, retired; 2d Lieut. Charles M. Truitt, Co. D, to 1st Lieutenant Co. K, April 24, 1886, vice Rheem, promoted. Capt. Rheem, Fort Fred. Steele, will proceed to Fort Bridger, Wyo., and join the company to which he has been promoted, and Lieut. Truitt, Fort Bridger, will proceed to Fort Fred. Steele (S. O. 60, June 2, D. Platte.).

The Sidney Telegram says: "Mr. Lamar, of California, has replaced Mr. Oechsle as band leader, the latter going to lead the band of the 9th Cavalry. The retiring band leader, Mr. Oechsle, by general consent, has done a great deal for the band of the 21st Infantry. His musical qualifications are of a very high order, and under his skillful manipulation the band has become an excellent one."

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine. Hdqs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, A. D. C., will take charge of the office of the A. A. G. and perform the duties of that officer during his absence on leave (S. O. 64, June 1, D. Tex.).

Capt. Geo. S. L. Ward is ordered to return to his proper station (S. O. June 10, H. Q. A.).

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdgrs., F. G. and I. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich. The C. O. Fort Reno, N. Y., will grant a furlough for three months to Sergt. Bernard Daly, Co. C (S. O. 54, June 7, Div. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdgrs., D and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T. 1st Lieut. Henry Wygant is relieved from duty as R. O. at Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 54, May 28, Dept. M.) Capt. J. L. Bullis will proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., and report for duty with his company, E (S. O. 56, June 3, Dept. M.)

A furlough for four months is granted 1st Sergt. William H. Franklin, Co. I (S. O. 82, June 7, Div. M.) A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Division, will be granted Corp'l. Wm. Preston, Co. H (S. O. 83, June 9, Div. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdgrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Snodden, Dak.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1886.

CASUALTIES.

Captain Warren C. Beach, 11th Infantry, resigned June 1, 1886.
2d Lieutenant Britton Davis, 3d Cavalry, resigned June 1, 1886.

Military Academy.

Par. 15, S. O. 127, June 2, detailing certain officers for duty at the Military Academy, is revoked (S. O. June 4, H. Q. A.) The resignation of Cadet Emmet Johnson, 4th Class, is accepted by the Secretary of War (S. O. June 5, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Niagara, N. Y., June 9. Detail: Major William H. Penrose, Capt. Hugh G. Brown and Joseph H. Hurst, 12th Inf.; Capt. William H. Arthur, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Palmer G. Wood, 2d Lieut. Charles H. Barth and Harry C. Hale, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 54, June 7, Div. A.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., June 9. Detail: Major Alexander C. M. Pennington and Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, 4th Art.; Capt. John H. Calef, 2d Art.; Capt. George H. Torney, Asst. Surg.; Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art.; Capt. Charles A. Booth, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. Samuel M. Mills, 5th Art.; Capt. Frank E. Nye, Sub. Dept.; Capt. William A. Kobbé, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. A. G. Tassin, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 54, June 7, Div. A.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., June 11. Detail: Capt. John G. Turnbull and George F. Barstow, 3d Art.; Capt. John DeB. W. Gardiner, Asst. Surg.; Capt. John L. Clem, A. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. James O'Hara, Ramsay D. Potts, and Charles G. Woodward, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. H. H. Ludlow, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 55, June 9, Div. A.)

At Fort Supply, I. T., June 3. Detail: Major L. H. Carpenter, 5th Cav.; Capt. J. C. Gilmore, 24th Inf.; Capt. J. B. Babcock, 5th Cav.; Capt. J. M. Thompson, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Watts, H. S. Bishop, and E. P. Andrus, and 2d Lieut. G. W. Head, 5th Cav., and 2d Lieut. John Little, 24th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 54, May 28, Dept. M.)

The G. C.-M. at Fort Bayard, N. M., will, upon the completion of the cases now on trial, proceed to Fort Grant, A. T., for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it (F. O. 46, May 21, D. Ariz.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey will meet at the Q. M. Depot, Omaha, June 1, to report upon the condition of certain Q. M. stores received by Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., from the Jeffersonville Depot. Detail: Majors C. M. Terrell and C. I. Wilson, Pay Dept., and 2d Lieut. James A. Goodin, 7th Inf. (S. O. 58, May 29, D. Platte.)

School of Application, Fort Leavenworth.—Gen. McCook has directed the troops of his command, when on armed duty and not in full dress, to wear the white or summer helmet. When not on duty a white straw hat may be worn. On fatigue duty the men may wear a straw hat, the campaign hat, or helmet. Officers will, on all occasions, wear the prescribed uniform. They will not wear citizens' suits at the hop room nor when making calls within the garrison grounds proper. Whenever a reception is given at this post to any officer higher in rank than the post commander, officers who attend will appear in full dress uniform. Gen. McCook has also directed a discontinuance of the habit prevailing with some officers in wearing cravats of other color than black while in uniform, in violation of par. 3008 of the Regulations.

Artillery School.—In orders of June 4, Gen. Tidball directs that the final examination in the course of military art and science take place June 7 and 8. Officers of the class will assemble on those days, in the instruction room, and will be required to remain there until their examination papers are completed.

Engineer School.—Gen. Comstock has consolidated the battalion and torpedo libraries under the name of the Library of the Engineer School of Application.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.**Dept. of Arizona.—Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles.**

A despatch of June 5 says: "The Consul at Guaymas, Mexico, states that a band of renegade Apache Indians, under Geronimo, continue their murderous raid through the northeastern portion of his district."

"Two engagements with Mexican troops have occurred in Magdalena district, in which the troops were defeated."

"American troops, by order of Gen. Miles, are on the trail, Papago Indians instead of Apaches being employed as 'trailers.' The vigorous measures adopted inspire much confidence among the people of Sonora."

A further despatch says: "This Apache business is the Seminole War repeating itself under different circumstances. It took more than a quarter of a century and many millions of dollars to conquer less than one hundred Seminoles. That experience ought to be a lesson to the Government. The present contest is with about the same number of

Apaches, and until the Government adopts not only a new policy of fighting these Indians, but a system of governing them on the reservation, Arizona has little hope. A Territorial paper seriously suggests poisoning the Apaches by leaving poison in the provisions at the ranches which they are likely to raid. General Miles is doing all in his power, but he has not force sufficient. He should have three times the number of troops now under his control. The campaign last month demonstrated this fact. Without this it will be many months before the hostiles in the field can be brought to terms or crushed out."

In a despatch dated Calabasas, June 7, Gen. Miles says: "For 36 days the hostile Apaches have been pursued by the troops in scattered bands and together, 800 miles over the most mountainous region of the country. After three engagements with ours and two with Mexican troops, one party endeavored to reach the agency. Lieut. Wade and Capt. Pierce had the Indians on the reservation under close control. Instead of getting assistance what horses they had were captured, but the band escaped on foot to the mountains. They stole a remount and joined the remainder in the Catalina Mountains; were driven out by the troops under Capt. Lebo and followed by Lieut. Bigelow through the Whetstone, Santa Rita and Patagonia Mountains; last night, just before dark, Lieut. Walsh, 4th Cavalry, with 39 soldiers and Indian scouts, intercepted the band in the Patagonia Mountains and captured three horses, saddles and supplies. He was joined last night by Capt. Lawton and renewed the pursuit at daylight. Since they entered the United States territory they have killed 13 persons whom they found unarmed in remote places. They have been given no rest, and if not captured to-day they will be driven into Sonora, Mexico."

A Tombstone despatch says: The question of using bloodhounds to pursue Apaches is again being discussed by the Territorial press. The trouble experienced by the Army is not so much how to kill Apaches as how to catch them. It is claimed that by using light flying columns, each man leading a spare horse and carrying several bloodhounds in pack saddles, with each column a trail could be pursued by night as well as by day, and the Indians would thus inevitably be brought to bay. This plan has received the approval of old Arizona Army officers, and it is hoped that Gen. Miles will give it a trial. The only fear is that the Secretary of War might characterize such a mode of warfare as "inhuman." The charge is again made that the Eskiminzin band, which settled in San Pedro Valley, is supplying ammunition to the hostiles, who, it is suspected, are quietly gathering on the Galluria Mountains east of San Pedro River.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

Gen. Schofield has ordered the camps at the tombs of Generals Grant and Garfield to be broken up June 30 and the troops then to return to their posts. The duty at both places has been a difficult and delicate one, and many encomiums have been passed as to the manner in which it has been performed.

Justice James in the Court in General Term, District of Columbia, June 7, delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Frank Esmond and James McGurl, reversing the judgment of Chief Justice Carter, and remanding the two men to the custody of the military authorities. The two men, it will be recollected, were tried in the Criminal Court on the charge of larceny and receiving stolen property and acquitted. Afterward they were tried and convicted by a Court-martial and sent to the Albany Penitentiary. Subsequently they came before Chief Justice Carter on a writ of habeas corpus, who held that their liberty was being placed twice in jeopardy for the same offence and directed their discharge from custody. The court holds that two offences were committed, the larceny and a breach of military discipline, and the latter was within the province of the Court-martial to try and punish. An order was made directing the reversal of the order discharging the men and an appeal was taken to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. John Gibbon.

F. E. Wood, in a letter to the New York Times from Cœur d'Alene, complains that he is to be removed from a piece of unsurveyed Government land upon which he had settled without permission, and says he "hears" the land is "about to be made a grouse park for the use of the officers of Fort Cœur d'Alene."

Dept. of Dakota.—Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.

Out of 128 cavalry horses sent to the Department, General Terry has assigned 96 to the 1st Cavalry and 32 to the 7th Cavalry.

A Miles City despatch says: "The Cheyennes have all gone to Tongue River, where, at the mouth of Cook Creek, they are engaged in the barbarous and bloody orgies of the sun dance."

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. J. H. Potter.

The Fort Dodge military reservation, comprising 14,000 acres of valuable land, has, says a despatch, been pounced upon by various persons claiming the right to homestead it, who claim the Government never had a title to it.

A Fort Elliott despatch says: "Deputy Marshal Balfour, in pursuit of two horse thieves, called on the commanding officer for a detachment to capture them. Lieut. Smithers, 3d Cav., with 10 men and two Indian scouts, started out June 2. On the 5th they found one of the thieves, who was captured after some difficulty. Soon after the detachment reached the vicinity the Kiowa Indians, who had been in pursuit, came up. They seized the 70 ponies, and in the fight the captured thief was killed. Lieut. Smithers and his men returned June 8 without finding the other thief."

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

Much to the general rejoicing a heavy rain set in at Fort Davis, June 9, the first rainfall for 10 months. The surrounding country was a veritable Sahara.

Visiting clergyman (in Indian Nation): "Are all these Indians Christians?"
Irish waiter: "No, sur, not wan of thim; some is Comanches an' some is Episcopalians."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

JUNE 9, 1886.

THE Board of Visitors is now in good working order. All the members are here. The Board has been organized with the following committees: On Discipline and Instruction—Gen. E. L. Viele, of New York; Prof. Sumner, of Connecticut, and Col. T. C. McCorvey, of Alabama. On Police Administration and Fiscal Affairs—Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin; Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska, and Kemp S. Brown, of North Carolina. On Ordnance and Armament—James Laird of Nebraska; W. H. Blair, of Pennsylvania, and Randall L. Gibson, of Louisiana. On Buildings, Grounds, and Other Concerns of the Military Academy not Provided for in Other Committees—Mr. Manderson, Gen. George B. Cosby, of California, and W. S. Bissell, of New York. Gen. Nichols is President of the Board, and Gen. Cosby, Secretary, both graduates of the Academy.

On Friday afternoon the battalion drill took place. The volley firing was exceedingly good.

Saturday afternoon we had a drill at the seacoast battery, Lieut. Price in command. The target was over 2,000 yards away, at the base of Crow Nest. The guns of the battery are two 15-inch and three 8-inch rifles, one 10-inch smooth-bore and one 13-inch mortar. The first shot of piece number two, a 15-inch, knocked the target down; the second shot from the same gun completely obliterated all trace of the target as well as the white wash on the rock behind it. After this there was nothing to shoot at but the mountain, which was hit every time. The two 15-inch guns were fired four times in 30 minutes, which beats the record in respect to time.

The final sermon to the graduating class at the Military Academy was preached by Chaplain Postlewaite Sunday morning to a large congregation. The text was I. Samuel, viii. 2. The speaker said that Saul's life was an instance of the failure of success. In Saul's case, as in many men's cases, advancement to high places begot arrogance instead of modesty, and destruction instead of success. He exhorted the graduates to strive to get into high places. The man of ability, industry, and character can always afford to wait. He is sure to be sought for. When one thinks more of his place than his fitness for it he is on the road to failure. Subjectively considered, true success consisted in the highest development of personal character. Objectively considered, success was the development of one's position to the utmost extent. The position itself should be rendered honorable and influential by your having filled it. A man's success in any position consists in what he has made of it. He that succeeds in the highest development of his own character is truly great, no matter what else he has done. With these as leading thoughts the preacher advised the graduates to be contented and faithful in whatever place they may occupy, however humble; not to be jealous of their superiors; not to seek preferment or advancement to high places to which they were unqualified; but to be faithful in little things, and honors would come unsought, in good season. He counselled them to make every sacrifice for the good of the cause they served, and not to seek notoriety, but to be content with the talents God had given them and serve their country and their God faithfully.

On Monday, the cavalry drill took place. The alignments were well kept throughout. In the charge made by the first company two horses had a collision with the result that one went rolling in the dust. The rider, Cadet Carter, was thrown, but not at all hurt. Ample arrangements for the taking care of any one injured had been made, but fortunately they were not needed.

On Tuesday afternoon we had the battalion skirmish drill, which was conducted by many to the prettiest of all the drills. The one on Monday was witnessed by the largest crowd present this season.

Wednesday at half-past 10 the gymnastic exercises of the cadets took place. The small gymnasium was packed. Those present were treated to a fine exhibition.

That afternoon there was pontoon bridge building. So far as was concerned by weather, and everything has been carried out according to the programme laid out.

The alumni meeting on Thursday was well attended. 75 favorable responses were received, and between 90 and 100 were at the dinner. General J. R. Trimble, class of 1822, was the senior graduate, but Major Mordecai, class of 1823, presided at the meeting.

Among those present were Gens. Gibbon, Hazen, Shepherd, Webb, Horace Porter, Ingalls, Vogdes, Viele, Hamilton, Van Vleet, Doubleday, Whipple and Andrews, Adj. Gen. Cosby, of California, and ex-Gov. Nichols, of Louisiana. The members of the Board of Visitors attended the dinner as guests of the Graduates' Association.

The necrology numbers 34, as follows:

William T. Gentry.....	1856	53	Winfield S. Hancock.....	1844	62
William N. Grier.....	1855	72	Henry M. Naglee.....	1855	71
Ulysses S. Grant.....	1843	63	William D. Fuller.....	1840	49
Crescent B. Boyd.....	1867	41	James N. Caldwell.....	1840	68
James Clark.....	1829	76	Puckney Lugenbeal.....	1840	68
John K. Findlay.....	1824	82	Thomas Swords.....	1829	79
Charles F. Ruff.....	1838	68	Bennett H. Hill.....	1837	69
George B. McClellan.....	1846	59	Theo. T. S. Laidley.....	1842	64
A. F. Cunningham.....	1856	50	Patrick T. Broderick.....	1868	41
James L. Donaldson.....	1856	72	Isaac Lynde.....	1827	82
Charles E. Moore.....	1865	44	Thomas N. Bailey.....	1873	36
Anderson D. Nelson.....	1841	68	N. Sayre Harris.....	1825	82
James M. Jones.....	1875	34	Gabriel R. Paul.....	1834	85
Henry L. Scott.....	1833	72	Charles R. Osgood.....	1883	29
Malcolm McArthur.....	1865	45	Henry D. Huntington.....	1875	36
Moses H. Wright.....	1859	50	Sewall L. Fremont.....	1841	69
David Hunter.....	1822	84	Samuel N. Benjamin.....	1861	47

Gen. Gibbon, with his aides, Lieuts. McClelland and Wisner, arrived Wednesday. Col. Geo. Andrews, 25th Inf., is a visitor.

The Plebes will begin to report on Saturday. There are 105, including 31 alternates. All will be here by June 15.

The mortar drill set for this evening had to be postponed in consequence of the rain, which began to fall after parade.

The pontoon drill this afternoon was witnessed by a large number of spectators.

Secretary and Mrs. Endicott will be here to-morrow. A reception will be given by Gen. and Mrs. Merritt.

The following were this week designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy:

William Hunt Rankin, Uniontown, Penn.
Herbert Deakne, New Castle, Del.
George B. Betcher, Glenwood, Ky.
George Douglas Ramsay (Jr.), Baltimore, Md.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

JUNE 5, 1886.

LIFE here is monotonously placid and tranquil; new whims, new fancies, new theories ripple the river of time, but here at this command there have been no stirring events by which to distinguish the passing weeks.

Colonel Roger Jones, Inspector-General of the Division of the Atlantic, arrived May 29. He inspected the troops and quarters, and had battalion drill in the afternoon.

Decoration Day was a very unpleasant one for the boys. The entire command participated in the parade in the city and got thoroughly drenched, many fine new dress coats and helmets being spoiled.

Last month added a large number of marksmen to the various batteries, one of which (E) alone had twenty-seven.

On Wednesday evening, as the red disc of the sun was quite close to the horizon, life opened with the buoyant rapture of a wedding march, and the salvo, and roaring of twenty-one pieces of artillery, announced to the world the opening of the ceremonies which was to unite our distinguished Commander-in-Chief, the President, in the bonds of wedlock. The salute was fired from the light pieces facing the river front, and the detachment, which appeared in full uniform, was selected from the different batteries.

The usual weekly meeting of the Soldiers' Temperance Union was held on the evening of the 2d, every assembly having something new and interesting.

The Post Hospital has been undergoing some slight repairs,

such as painting, etc., and the officers' club room has been fitted up in artistic style. The officers and ladies gave a hop in the recreation hall Thursday evening last.

Another pleasant entertainment will be given on Monday evening next, in the same hall, by an able troupe of amateurs. The author of the comedy, Eugene P. Jewell, ("Under the Circumstances") will also take part in the cast. Agents are already at work and canvassing this vicinity for Logan's book.

THE QUEEN'S OWN.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

FORT MONROE, VA., June 8.

FOUR interesting games of base ball have been played here recently, the contending parties being the Artillery School Club and a Citizen Club of Old Point. Having won and lost two games each, the decisive one is to come off next Saturday when the soldiers, who have hitherto vanquished all amateurs, expect to "save the fort."

Col. Roger Jones, Inspector General, has been here for some days inspecting everything, and condemning many a thing. Yesterday he reviewed and inspected the troops, Col. Pennington putting them through the various movements of company and battalion drill; Maj. Campbell also manuevered the men.

The good ladies who some time ago established a sewing school for children are well pleased with the attitude to learn, and the progress made by the little ones. Prizes for proficiency and good conduct were given by the ladies of the school a few days ago, and the names of the children lucky enough to merit them are: Josie Healy, Bella Hastings and Sally Toppin. It must be a great benefit to the young daughters of enlisted men to have a school at which they can receive religious and moral instruction, and be taught sewing, cooking and those active habits so needful to pass successfully through life.

A number of veterans from this post, distinguished for their deeds of bravery during the war, participated, on invitation, in decorating the graves of the Confederate dead in Norfolk, a few days ago, and the friendship they experienced in the best proof that past enmities have been buried in the tomb of oblivion.

B. B.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CUSTER, M. T.

JUNE 1, 1886.

CEREMONIES appropriate to the occasion were held at Fort Custer by John Buford Post, May 30 and 31. Owing to the fact that it was desired to decorate the graves at the fort, and also the monument on the Custer battlefield, fourteen miles distant, the ceremony was held on the evening of Sunday, and after an appropriate selection had been rendered by the band of the 1st Cavalry, the prescribed ritual of the G. A. R. was gone through with, and then came the address of Capt. Romeyn. "America," by the band, followed by benediction by Chaplain McComber closed the exercises for the day.

On Monday morning, immediately after inspection, the troops of the garrison were paraded, commanded by Gen. N. A. M. Dudley, and after presenting arms to the G. A. R., formed in line in front of and facing the troops, the veterans took their place in line and were escorted to the post cemetery, where the Grand Army ritual was fully carried out. The escort (four companies of infantry and four of cavalry, mounted, and one dismounted) was an imposing one, and the kind attention of Gen. Dudley was fully appreciated by the comrades of the Grand Army, who spoke of it in terms of heartfelt satisfaction. On reaching the monument that portion of the G. A. R. service appropriate to the occasion was read, followed by "My Country," "Tis of Thee," prayer, and address by Capt. Romeyn, after which the monument and the grave of Lieut. Crittenden were visited, where he fell, and whose resting place is marked by a neat marble slab, and decorated and the party returned to the post.

S.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

THE graves of those buried in the Post Cemetery were for the first time decorated by the G. A. R. Those participating in the ceremonies were the Drill Corps of the G. A. R. and members of the McCoy and Wells Posts from the city. They were met at the main entrance by Col. Olney and Staff, the Bks. Band and the armed men of the Depot, and escorted to the Cemetery. Post Commander E. C. Beach, of the Wells Post, G. A. R., gave the address, and was followed by Capt. Pugh, of the McCoy Post, the orator. There are quite a number of men buried in the Post Cemetery in this Depot whose names will be remembered by the readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The members of the G. A. R. say that these memorials will in future be held at the Post Cemetery each year, as they were entirely unaware of the fact that so many soldiers were buried at the depot, until reminded of the same by the patriotic Colonel Olney, commandant of the depot.

Capt. D. F. Callahan, 1st Inf., left May 31, in command of 28 recruits, for assignment to the 8th Inf., Fort Grant, A. T. Several specially assigned recruits for other regiments accompanied the detachment. The specially assigned men for the Dept. of Dakota left for their several stations last week.

The Columbus Barracks Social Club gave their last hop of the season on last Tuesday evening, June 1, and was a success in every particular. Lieut. Brown, 4th Inf., and Lieut. Ogilvie, 17th Inf., have gone to West Point to be present at the graduating exercises.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MCKINNEY, WYOMING.

ANOTHER enjoyable hop was given on Friday evening by the officers of the garrison.

The season of picnics is already here, there being one to the water fall last week and another to head of French Creek Cañon yesterday.

Mrs. F. Jarvis Fatten, wife of Lieut. Fatten, 21st U. S. Inf., is visiting Miss Bessie Hatch, daughter of General Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry.

"K. O."

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times gives an account of an Apache raid, at the close of which he says:

Greaterville, our Post Office, is some nine miles distant, and on the next day I rode to that place, where I found the company of cavalry which was ordered to Empire Ranch. Their Captain and Lieutenant, the only white men in the company, were badly intoxicated, and I was told that the Captain had been confined there three days with delirium tremens. While lying upon his bed he informed me, with maudlin dispirit, that he would move his forces to Crittenden that night, while the Lieutenant, who was ordered to Tucson with a detachment of six men, would move in that direction, and as he would cross our ranch on his route he bespoke my services as guide. We started after much delay, but within 15 minutes he ordered a halt, dismounted and sat down on the ground. I persuaded him to move onward and he was remounted with the assistance of his colored orderly, a fine-looking soldier. In not, the colored troops put their white officers to shame by their sobriety and soldierly demeanor. We advanced about a quarter of a mile when the Lieutenant again dismounted, muttered that they would encamp there, which was less than a mile from Greaterville, our starting point, and I rode homeward, moralizing by the way on the efficiency of our frontier defenders.

GEORGE.

ST. HELENA RANCH, Pima County, Ariz., May 21, 1886.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Norfolk, Va.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At New York. Ordered to prepare for sea.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, At Navy-yard, New York. To be kept in commission, and assigned to North Atlantic Station.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At New York. Ordered to prepare for sea.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. At New York. Ordered to prepare for sea.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At New York. Ordered to prepare for sea.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter

(in command temporarily).

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Arrived at Cape Town, South Africa, May 29, 1886.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns. At New York. Her officers were detached from her on June 3. Was placed out of commission at 2 P. M., June 10.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 3 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Sailed from New York June 7, for Norfolk, en route for Rio de Janeiro. Arrived at Norfolk, Va., June 10.

The following is a roster of her officers: Comdr. Wm. Whitehead; Lieut. Comdr. George M. Totten, and Lieuts. G. B. Harber and C. E. Norton; Passed Asst. Engr. N. P. Towne and Cadet Engr. C. C. Willis; Passed Asst. Paymr. A. K. Michler.

European Station—R. Adm. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, May 4. Sailed for coast of Syria May 12.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigbee. Sailed from Alexandria, Egypt, May 12, for coast of Syria, and reported by cable to have left Smyrna, June 6, for Constantinople.

QUINCEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by telegraph to have arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, May 7.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff.

At Payta, Peru, May 17.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Chas. M. Thomas in temporary command.

Capt. J. H. Gillis was ordered to command May 13.

At Payta, Peru, May 17.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling.

At Coquimbo, April 30, was to return to Callao later.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-

ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Sailed from Callao, Peru, March 6, for a cruise to Samoan Islands. Will stop at Marquesas and Tahiti; from thence will visit Fiji, Tonga (possibly) and Auckland, N. Z. On return will stop at Pitcairn and Easter Islands, reaching S. American coast early in the fall.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Sitka, Alaska.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. At Payta, Peru, May 17.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay.

At Yokohama, Japan, May 14. She will return to the U. S., reaching San Francisco about the middle of September. The Essex will probably take her place on the Asiatic Station.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At New York Navy-yard, being over-

hauled. Ordered to proceed to the Asiatic Station to relieve the Trenton.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell.

At Navy-yard, New York. Will in all probability be sent to the Asiatic Station. Her officers were ordered to report June 10.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Muller. Cruising on Coast of China, May 14.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton May 14.

OMAHA, 2d rate, f. s. a. s., 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At Yokohama, May 4. Sailed for Yokohama May 14.

OSISPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. At Yokohama, Japan, May 14.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Nagasaki, Japan, May 14.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Sailed from Yokohama, Japan, May 9, and arrived at Singapore, China, June 4, on her way home. Is expected to arrive at Hampton Roads in September next.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. At Norfolk, V.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. At the Norfolk Navy-yard, Va.

On Special Service.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, Practice Ship of Naval Academy, Commander C. L. Huntington. At Annapolis, Md.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At New York.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, Captain Richard W. Meade. At Norfolk, Va.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Horace Elmer. At Annapolis, Md. Will sail about the middle of June on practice cruise.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa. Arrived at Buffalo, N. Y., June 10.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Was at San Diego, Cal., April 21. Would sail as soon as observations were taken.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. On her annual cruise, en route to Lisbon, thence to Madeira and Fayal, stopping along the coasts of Spain and Portugal, and then back to New London, arriving about the middle of August.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. At the New York Navy-yard.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE U. S. Coast Survey schooner *Eagre* has left her former quarters off 157th Street, Hudson River, and is at present moored off Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y. The address is Station 8.

SEAMAN SCHOOLMASTER J. P. GRACE, of the *New Hampshire*, has passed an examination for admission as cadet in the Revenue Marine service and been ordered to the *Chase* at New Bedford.

A DESPATCH from Constantinople of June 6 says: "Hobart Pacha's health is failing, and he has written from Italy resigning the Sultan's service. Admiral Franklin has left Smyrna for Constantinople in the *Kearsarge*."

THE Board of Control of the Naval Institute has adopted for the prize clasp for 1886, the design of Lieut. W. H. Driggs, U. S. Navy: Plain broad clasp with crossed sword and pen, surmounted with laurel wreath. Lieut. C. G. Calkins, the successful Essayist, will receive his medal for 1883 and clasp for 1886 on his arrival home in the *Trenton*.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY paid an informal visit on Sunday afternoon to Admiral Jouett, on board the man-of-war *Tennessee*, at anchor off the foot of West 23d street, New York. The Secretary was met on shore by Admiral Jouett, with whom he went off to the *Tennessee* in a steam launch, and after remaining on board over an hour came ashore, accompanied by Admiral Jouett.

ADVISES from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., this week state that the *Brooklyn* arrived at the Navy-yard June 9 from the North River. Commodore Chandler thinks that it will take at least three weeks to place the vessel in proper trim for sea service. The tug *Leyden*, from the Boston Yard, was to leave the dry dock June 10. The *Leyden* struck on Lawrence Point, adjacent to Hell Gate, while on her trip to this yard, carrying the shaft for the *Vandalia*. The *Nipisic* was ordered out of commission June 10. Her crew will be transferred to the *Vermont*.

In reply to a resolution of the House, requesting information in relation to trust funds and unexpended balances standing to the credit of the several executive departments, the Secretary of the Navy submits the following statement from the Fourth Auditor, giving the information pertaining to the Navy Department: "The naval 'pension fund' is held in trust by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, and amounts to \$14,000,000.10, invested in U. S. securities bearing 3 per cent. interest. The balance to credit of this fund (interest) at this date (June 2) is \$420,000, which will be placed to the credit of 'Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, 1887,' and 'Navy pensions, 1887,' on July 1, 1886. Prize money is, in its nature, a trust fund, and has a balance to its credit of \$484,373.10. The entire amount is, however, distributed, and the share of each captor stands to his personal credit upon the books of this office, subject to the claim of himself or heirs."

THE Board of Naval Ordnance officers appointed by Secretary Whitney to examine the workings of the pneumatic gun carriage, at Sandy Hook, N. J. (recently purchased by the War Department), and report upon its adaptability to naval purposes, have reported to the Secretary that the application of elastic fluid in the system has prevented difficulties which have followed the use of other methods—i. e., hydraulics, steam, etc.—and that as the carriage at Sandy Hook has stood over 100 rounds without weakness, the workings may be regarded as satisfactory. The checking of the recoil and counter recoil, and the traversing, were so satisfactory to the Board as to commend the carriage to the favorable consideration of the Navy Department, and the Board recommends that a contract be entered into with the Pneumatic Gun Carriage Company to build one 8-inch carriage, in order that a decided conclusion may be reached as to its adaptability to the naval service.

AN elegant model of the *Nantua*, the celebrated cruiser recently built in England for the Imperial Japanese Navy, has just been completed at the navy yard, under Commodore Queen, and was yesterday sent to the Navy Department, where it will be one of the most conspicuous ornaments of the Secretary's office, and will afford important aid in determining the type of our future war vessels. The *Nantua* is 300 feet long, 46 feet beam, 18½ feet mean draught of water, 3,730 tons displacement, and is undoubtedly the fastest cruiser in the world. The model, which is on a scale of one-quarter inch to the foot, is the work of the construction department of the navy yard, under the superintendence of Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, who examined this vessel on the stocks during his recent tour of the European dockyards. The work has been carried out in minute detail. It is the most beautiful and most accurate ship model which this country ever produced, and for which Naval Constructor Hichborn is to be most deservedly congratulated on the

success of his excellent labor and ability.—*National Republican*.

The Pigman Court of Inquiry closed its session June 10 and met the next day to sign the report.

The Navy Department is informed of the arrival at Norfolk on June 7 of the French corvette *Tallamand*, 6 guns and 150 men, from St. Thomas. She would proceed to New York in about 8 days. The usual courtesies were exchanged.

JOHN H. WESTFALL, who has been appointed an acting gunner in the Navy, enlisted as an apprentice in the Navy, Dec. 28, 1877, and, upon reaching his majority, Aug. 12, 1882, he was honorably discharged with certificates of commendation and continuous service. Nov. 11, 1882, he re-enlisted as a seaman, and upon the completion of a course on the U. S. S. *Minnesota* and at the Navy-yard, Washington, received a certificate as seaman gunner, Nov. 16, 1883. He subsequently served on the *Nipsic*, *Trenton*, and *Junata*, and was discharged from the *Junata*, Dec. 23, 1885, at New York.

When the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron were on the way from Nassau to New York, recently, a slight collision occurred between the *Brooklyn* and *Yantic*, which resulted in the loss of the flying jib boom of the *Brooklyn*, and of the mizen top mast of the *Yantic*. The damage was quickly repaired, and the facts were reported by Rear Admiral Jouett to the Secretary of the Navy. Rear Admiral Jouett in speaking of the accident said that the *Yantic* paid off a little too quick, and the man at the wheel probably gave her a little too much starboard wheel. The vessels were very close together at the time, according to instructions, as it was intended to keep them as close together as possible.

LIEUT. COMDR. J. E. NOEL, of the *Adams*, was tried by court-martial on board the U. S. S. *Hartford* at Payta, Peru, May 14, on charges of being absent from his station after his leave had expired, and of drunkenness. The court acquitted him of the first charge, but found him guilty of the second, and sentenced him to be reprimanded in general orders by the rear admiral commanding the squadron. Rear Admiral McInerney on May 20 issued an order disapproving the sentence, stating that it was not in accordance with the evidence, and that the court had but ill-performed the duties assigned it. He directed that Lieut. Comdr. Noel be released and restored to duty. The result of the trial of Ensign G. F. Ormsby, attached to the *Adams*, which was held about the same time, is not yet known at the Navy Department.

A *Tribune* correspondent says: "There is some surprise expressed at the slowness with which the Navy Department is advancing in the work of designing the plans for the new cruisers. I hear that the fault lies with the Bureau of Steam Engineering, which appears to be in a quandary as to what to do with the engines. The plans purchased some time ago in England at great expense are practically worthless. In view of the improvements lately made in other quarters. Thus, I am told that the triple expansion engines of the *Aller*, one of the new ships of the North German Lloyd, require only 102 tons of coal a day and give as a result a speed of 18½ knots, while the engines the plans of which the Navy Department purchased require 325 tons and would probably give less speed than that obtained by the triple expansion engines of the *Aller*. Secretary Whitney, I hear, is greatly annoyed by the delay."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JUNE 5.—Lieutenant (junior grade) F. H. Tyler and Ensign Henry Minett, ordered to examination for promotion.

Assistant Paymaster Edwin B. Webster, to special duty at the National Museum.

JUNE 7.—Lieutenant Wm. Little, to the receiving-ship Vermont.

Gunner Charles H. Venable, to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard.

JUNE 8.—Ensign R. T. Mulligan, to the Bureau of Navigation.

JUNE 9.—Paymaster I. G. Hobbs, to the receiving-ship New Hampshire July 1, to relieve Assistant Paymaster T. J. Cowie, who will continue his duties as commissary of the ship.

The first class of Naval Cadets graduated in the following order and were detached from the Naval Academy June 9, and ordered to duty as designated: F. N. Kress, to the Brooklyn for duty on the European Station; Geo. Breed, to the Atlanta; Wm. H. G. Bullard, to the Atlanta; W. A. Edgar, to the Brooklyn; J. W. Oman, to the Atlanta; W. L. Dodd, to the Brooklyn; W. H. Foust, to the Junata; Philip Andrews, to the Brooklyn, for duty on the European Station; W. H. Caldwell, to the Brooklyn, for duty on the European Station; R. D. Tisdale and S. M. Strite, to the Brooklyn; F. W. Jenkins, to the Atlanta; H. K. Hines and Geo. F. Cooper, to the Vandalia; H. E. Rumsey, to the Brooklyn, for duty on the European Station; E. T. Witherspoon, to the Brooklyn; E. V. D. Johnson and Geo. F. Hawk, to the Junata; J. N. Griswold, to the Brooklyn, for duty on the European Station; J. T. McMillan, to the Vandalia; C. C. Billings, to the Tennessee; S. B. Winram, to the Vandalia; J. G. Berry, to the Junata; D. M. Young, to the Tennessee.

Detached.

JUNE 4.—Chief Engineer J. P. Kelly, detached from New York Navy-yard and granted six months' leave.

Gunner T. R. Wilson, from duty at the Torpedo Station and placed on sick leave.

JUNE 7.—On June 7 the Secretary of the Navy detached Rear Admiral James E. Jouett from command of the North Atlantic Squadron, and ordered him to duty as President of the Naval Inspection Board. Admiral Jouett was relieved at his own request.

JUNE 8.—Gunner Charles B. Magruder, from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, and ordered to the Tennessee.

Gunner Wm. W. Carter, from the Tennessee and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 10.—Lieutenant A. G. Paul, from the Lancaster, and ordered to return home.

Examination for Promotion.

Commander T. F. Kane, Lieutenant George A. Bicknell, Ensigns R. T. Mulligan, John N. Jordan, and Wm. G. Hannum, have all passed their examinations and have been recommended for promotion.

Lieutenant (junior grade) C. H. Lyeth, and Ensigns Henry Minett and T. D. Griffin are still before the Examining Board.

The examination of Lieutenant (junior grade) H. R. Tyler has been postponed until next October.

Nominations to the Senate.

The President sent the following nomination to the Senate June 9: Corbin Jay Decker, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

Appointments.

John Westfall, of Rochester, N. Y., appointed acting gunner in the Navy.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, during the week ending June 9, 1886:

Albert F. Werner, landsman, died at the Naval Hospital, New York, with pneumonia, May 31; admitted to the hospital from the U. S. S. *Tennessee*.

Emanuel Steilberger, seaman, died at Bayto, Peru, while attached to the *Shenandoah*, May 7, with typhoid fever.

MARINE CORPS.

JUNE 4.—2d Lieutenant S. L. Jackson, detached from the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to proceed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and report for duty on the U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, under orders as flagship of the Asiatic Station.

1st Lieutenant L. J. Gulick, detached from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to report for duty at the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

JUNE 11.—Lieutenant Jesup Nicholson, granted three months' sick leave.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1886.

To whom it may concern:

An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1885, appropriated a sum of money "For Testing American Armor Made of American Material."

Those desiring information concerning the nature of the tests, and the conditions to be observed, will please apply to the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. M. SICARD, Chief of Bureau.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

REAR-ADMIRAL DAVIS, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, reports to the Secretary of the Navy, under date of Yokohama, Japan, May 14, that the *Trenton* sailed from that port for Hampton Roads, May 9. On May 12 she reached Nagasaki, Japan, where she was to communicate with the *Palos* and was on her way to Hong Kong. The *Omaha* (flagship), *Ossipee*, and *Alert* were at Yokohama. The *Marion* was cruising on the Coast of China, having on board Minister Denby. The *Monowacy* was at Canton. The *Palos* was at Nagasaki. It is necessary to detain the *Alert* there on account of the Watkins court. The *Palos* would convey Mr. Parker to Korea. Admiral Davis encloses a copy of the orders to Capt. Phythian, of the *Trenton*, in which he is directed to reach Hampton Roads by the 1st of September if practicable, touching at Nagasaki and Hong Kong, executing such orders as he may have received and calling the Secretary of the Navy his arrival at each port after leaving Hong Kong.

FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a report from Rear-Admiral S. R. Franklin, commanding the European Squadron, dated Alexandria, Egypt, May 12, in which he states that the flag-ship *Penacola* would sail for the Coast of Syria that day. Upon arriving at Alexandria, May 4, Admiral Franklin informed the U. S. Consul General at Cairo that he desired an audience with his Highness the Khedive. The audience was promptly granted, and on the 8th he was received by the Khedive at Cairo, being accompanied by the members of his staff. The Khedive's reception was of the most cordial and friendly nature. He expressed himself as having the most kindly feelings towards the United States, and referred with great pleasure to his association with Gen. Stone and other Americans who had served in his army. Admiral Franklin was much gratified with the reception accorded him. He states that the *Kearsarge* would accompany the *Penacola* to the Coast of Syria, and upon arriving at Smyrna he would shift his flag to the *Kearsarge* and proceed in her to Constantinople. The health of the squadron was generally good.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., June 8, 1886.

"STUDY hours are suspended" was the welcome order from the Superintendent on Friday morning, immediately upon the close of the last examination. Then everybody yelled; a peculiar way of expressing one's happiness to be sure, but it's a way the cadets have, and this yell means more than any other one this year. When the Superintendent restores a lot of pernicious lower-grade villains to the first grade, or when the base ball club wins a great victory, or when Congress passes some law improving our interests, we yell, but never such yells as those which spring from a relieved sense of having finished another year. Our hearts, like Pickwick's, "go a thumping and bobbin' on," we can't stop 'em any 'ow."

The reception of the Board of Visitors took place on Saturday morning. The members present were Commo. Bancroft, Gherardi; Hon. John Bigelow, of New York; Hon. D. M. Dickinson, of Michigan; Hon. J. D. Bedle, of New Jersey; Hon. T. M. Farwood, of Georgia; Capt. F. W. Dawson, of South Carolina; Prof. A. D. Wharton, of Tennessee; and Mr. J. C. Richardson, of Alabama. Commo. Gherardi was elected President of the Board. At 9:55 an inspection of the grounds and buildings took place. Upon leaving the Board rooms, they were saluted by the Marine Guard, drawn up in front of the Library, commanded by Capt. E. W. Huntington. On the parade ground they were received by the cadets, paraded as battalion of infantry, under Ensign W. F. Fullam. The center of the battalion rested opposite the flag-staff, with right resting in front of the old gunnery building. From the parade grounds the Board proceeded to an inspection of the buildings, in each of which they were received by the officers of that department. Dress parade in the evening closed the day's formalities.

In the afternoon, much to everyone's surprise, came a telegram of the University of Pennsylvania, saying they could not come down and play the game of base ball, owing to their pecuniary inability. We immediately telegraphed in reply, that we would pay fare both ways, which they refused.

The club from St. John's College, of Annapolis, however, have been waiting to beat us for a long time; so a chance was given them upon the final refusal of the University men. The result showed us everyone expected, that the college boys knew, apparently, nothing whatever about the game, the score resulting 12 to 1 in our favor. The most brilliant play of the day was Anderson's, who made a long run and jump after a still longer fly, which fell into his hands and stayed there.

It was almost too warm for dancing at the hop in the evening, which had taken the place of the promenade concert. Those who found it so, however, went outside to sit in Hyde Park, or Love Lane, or under the shadow of the big, wide-mouthed mortars; and it is safe to say they had a perfectly splendid time, because, when the lights were turned down, and the band played "Home, Sweet Home," everyone thought the master-at-arms had been up to his old trick, turning the hands of the clock ahead.

Chaplain McAlister being on the sick list, his place at the chapel services Sunday morning were taken by Rev. C. S. Hall, of New York City, who made an admirable address to the graduating class, and presented each of them with three handsomely-bound volumes, in the name of "The American Seaman's Aid Society" of New York.

The result of the annual physical examinations have been made known. In the 1st class three were found defective; in the 2d, six; in the 3d, three; and in the 4th, eight. In a few cases, the Superintendent has recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that they be allowed to continue their course, with the understanding that, if, at the end of the year, no decided improvement manifests itself, they be dropped.

On Monday morning the Board witnessed boxing, fencing, and gymnastics in the armory. Together with the Board, there were present a great many ladies and gentlemen who are visiting the academy, all of whom took a great interest in the proceedings. The cane exercises, in charge of Swordmaster Corbester, proved particularly interesting.

At 4:30 in the afternoon, the battalion of artillery came tearing down the parade ground, wheeled into line, fired repeated volleys at imaginary foes, dismounted, and dispersed, and, when the smoke cleared away the immense audience saw nothing but a few brass pieces lying in the grass. Then a bugle blew, and in less than one minute every piece was mounted and again firing. The Board expressed themselves as greatly pleased with this drill, which was commanded by Ensign Haeseler.

As soon as drill was over, the carpenters began working at the decorations in the armory for the Friday night ball, which, according to 87's promises, "will take the cake" as far as June balls ever go. The interest taken by this body, has, however, somewhat abated during the past week, owing to the prospect of another examination in mathematics and applied mathematics. The Superintendent says somebody "pouced" at the recent examination; 87, however, respectfully denies the report, whereupon Capt. Ramsay threatens another examination, and has appointed a Board of Investigation, which has not, as yet, made any decisions.

Professor C. E. Monroe, S. B., delivered a very interesting lecture before the Naval Institute on Monday night, on "The Corrosion of Ships' Bottoms." The lecture was held in the gunnery trophy building, which was packed to its utmost extent.

On Tuesday morning the Board witnessed the drill at Steam Tactics, commanded by Lieut. Leutze, and at boats under oars, commanded by Lieuts. Galloway and Bartlett. In the afternoon the infantry battalion drilled on the parade grounds.

The promenade concerts begin this (Tuesday) evening. Naval Cadet H. Coleman, 2d Class, has been ordered to report to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington.

The annual competitive drill for the flag took place at the Naval Academy June 10. Lieut. Jasper and Ensigns Knapp and Haeseler were the judges. All the companies drilled remarkably well and were much applauded. The flag was won by Cadet Bullard's company, and presented by Miss Loomis, daughter of Paymaster Loomis. The rest of the battalion gave three cheers for the winning company. Cadet Bullard then proposed three cheers for the other companies. Three cheers were then given for the lady who presented the flag, and the flag drill was over and the battalion was marched to the armory. The Hon. John Bigelow, of New York, has been selected to deliver the address to the graduates. Thursday there was a reunion dinner given by the graduates of the Naval Academy in the old mess hall. About ninety graduates were present. Capt. Ramsay presided and read letters of regret from the Hon. George Bancroft, who was Secretary of the Navy in 1845, when the Naval Academy was founded, and from Admiral D. D. Porter and Rear Admirals J. L. Worden and G. B. Balch, former Superintendents. Then followed the dinner. The toast of "The Naval Academy" was responded to by Rear Admiral Rodgers.

Those present included Rear Admiral Rodgers, Capt. Ramsay, Meade, Cooke, Wallace and Kane; Messrs. H. W. Miller and N. L. Rosevelt, Morristown, N. J.; Prots. Todd, Hendrickson and Brown; Messrs. Clark, merchant, and T. M. Ething, Philadelphia; Paymaster J. P. Loomis, Mr. A. D. Wharton, Nashville, Tenn., and Mr. W. H. Barton, Cambridge, Md.; Comdrs. Schley, Robeson, Huntington, Terry, Bartlett, A. D. Brown, Hoff, Elmer and Schouler; Messrs. Louis Belrose and Slack, Washington; Lieuts. Hutchins, Tilley, Knox, Merrill, Belknap, Leutze, Miller, Meigs, Ross, Wise, Rush, Gheen, Reeder, Ingersoll, Jasper, Burnette, Colvocoresses, Mahan, Mitchell, Dyer, Danenbower, Dillingham, Porter, Bartlett, Hodgson, J. T. Smith, Gearing, Boush, Gilmore and Chambers; Mr. J. W. Miller, of New York; Mr. A. A. Nicholson, Mr. J. L. Hamaker, Buffalo; Mr. C. C. Derby, Newport, R. I.; Asst. Engrs. Worthington, Babbitt, Schell, Gow, Bevington and Baker; Ensigns Fulham, Dunn, Werlich, Halpine, Fillmore, H. S. Knapp, R. C. Smith, Almy, Lloyd, Hayden, Blish, Gill, Hourigan, Poundstone and J. B. Jackson, and Asst. Naval Constructor Nixon.

Prince Leopoldo Augusto, of Brazil, and some thirty officers and missionaries from the Brazilian cruiser *Almirante Barruso* visited the Naval Academy Thursday, and that afternoon there were exercises in steam drill, target practice with Hotchkiss and Gatling guns and rifles, rigging loft, and dress parade, and Thursday night there was a promenade concert.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

THE following are the dates of departure of the mails for the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, China, and Japan for the month of June, 1886: Trans-Pacific mails for Japan, Shanghai, Hong Kong, and dependent Chinese ports, and the East Indies, except British India, from San Francisco, June 1, 22.

Mails for St. Croix, St. Thomas, via St. Croix, also specially addressed correspondence for the Windward Islands direct and for Venezuela, Curacao, via Trinidad, from New York, June 16. For Porto Rico direct leave New York, June 23.

Mails from New York, via St. Thomas, for the West Indies via St. Thomas and Barbadoes, and for Venezuela and Curacao, via Barbadoes; also for Brazil direct, and for the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay via Brazil, June 8. From New York, mails for Jamaica and the U. S. of Colombia, Central America, and for ports on the Pacific coast of Central and South America via Kingston; also for specially addressed correspondence for Mexico, June 5, 9, 12, 19, 23, and 26.

For the Windward Islands direct, and for Venezuela and Curacao via Trinidad, June 2, 9, 23. For Bermuda, June 3; Cape Hayti, St. Domingo, and Turks Island, June 15; Hayti, June 3, 17, Ciudad Bolivar, and Carupano, June 5. Mails for Bahama Islands, June 10.

Mails for Nicaragua, from New Orleans, June 10, 30. Mails for Cuba from Key West, June 4, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29; from Philadelphia for Santiago, June 11, 18. Mails for Para, Pernambuco, and Ceara, Brazil, leave New York, June 30.

Turks Island and Hayti, from Boston, June 3.

For British Honduras, Republic of Honduras, and Guatemala, from New Orleans, June 5, 17, 30.

Mails for Lower California and West Coast of Mexico, from San Francisco, June 7.

Mails for Bay Islands and Republic of Honduras leave New Orleans, June 5, 10, 15, 21, 27, and for Republic of Honduras and Nicaragua, June 14. Mails for Costa Rica leave New Orleans, June 11.

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References:
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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1886.

Office, No. 240 Broadway New York.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but
the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will
be scrupulously regarded.

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Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period. In
clubs of five, \$4; clubs of ten or more, \$3.

Postage within the United States prepaid. Foreign post-
age, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription
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ARMYNAVY.

THE FISHERY DISPUTE.

THE principle of retaliation is probably the one
that will be relied upon by our Government in en-
deavoring to come to some settlement with Canada
as to the fishery question. The reason for its adop-
tion is clear from the manner in which the contro-
versy has been conducted.

When the Gloucester fishermen decided that
granting their Canadian brethren the right to the
free entry of their fish in our markets, in competi-
tion with the catch of our own vessels, was paying
too dear for the privilege of fishing within the three-
mile limit in Dominion waters, they became a unit
against a renewal of the reciprocity treaty. At
that time they expressed their perfect willingness to
go back to the old treaty of 1818, and live up to its
requirements, for better or worse, considering that,
with all its restrictions, it would at least relieve
them from Canadian competition in our markets.
Soon, however, it became evident that there would
be great annoyance in being excluded from the
Canadian ports, as the treaty provided, save for the
purposes of getting wood and water or obtaining
shelter and repairs. They desired especially to ob-
tain fresh bait, and to be able to engage Canadian
crews as heretofore by simply calling for them.

Hence the claim was set up that the right to buy
bait, ice or other supplies was an ordinary commer-
cial right, for which our fishermen did not have to
go to the treaty of 1818, but which they derived
from the legislation of Great Britain herself, un-
dertaken on account of similar legislation by Con-
gress opening our ports to the vessels of Great
Britain and her colonies. This view was strongly
urged, but the seizure of the *David J. Adams* in
Digby Basin and of the *Ella M. Doughty* in St.
Ann's Harbor showed that the Dominion Govern-
ment would not accept this inferential wording of
the old treaty provision. As the local customs, au-
thorities were bound by the views entertained at
Ottawa rather than at Washington, it became evi-
dent that if the American fisherman continued to

go into the harbors they would continue to be
seized.

It was this consideration that precipitated the re-
sort to retaliation. Several resolution and bills for
the purpose were brought into Congress, and at
length the one offered by Mr. FRYE, of Maine, was
made section 17 of the Dingley Shipping bill, then
under consideration, and as such was passed by
both Houses during the last week of May, and is now
awaiting the President's action. We consider it
important enough to reprint here:

Sec. 17. That whenever any foreign country whose vessels
have been placed on the same footing in the ports of the
United States as American vessels (the coastwise trade ex-
cepted) shall deny to any vessels in the United States any of
the commercial privileges accorded to national vessels in the
harbors, ports or waters of such foreign country, the Presi-
dent, on receiving satisfactory information of the continu-
ance of such discriminations against any vessels of the
United States, is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation
excluding, on and after such time as he may indicate, from
the exercise of such commercial privileges in the ports of
the United States as are denied to American vessels in the
ports of such foreign country, all vessels of such foreign
country of a similar character to the vessels of the United
States thus discriminated against, and suspending such con-
cessions previously granted to the vessels of such country;
and on and after the date named in such proclamation for it
to take effect, if the master, officer or agent of any vessel of
such foreign country excluded by said proclamation from
the exercise of any commercial privileges, shall do any act
prohibited by said proclamation in the ports, harbors or
waters of the United States for or on account of such vessel,
such vessel and its rigging, tackle, furniture and boats, and
all the goods on board, shall be liable to seizure and forfeit-
ure to the United States; and any person opposing any offi-
cer of the United States in the enforcement of this act, or
aiding or abetting any other person in such opposition,
shall forfeit \$800 and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and,
upon conviction, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term
not exceeding two years.

Thus Congress has very promptly furnished the
legislation necessary for taking any required steps
of retaliation. The matter has been left to the care
of the President, who has meanwhile had far other
matters than Canadian fishery disputes to occupy
his attention. Before any proclamation of the sort
here contemplated should be issued, the President
would probably await either diplomatic correspond-
ence or judicial decision on vessels already seized.

THE ENGLISH ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

If the counsels of the *Times*, the *Saturday Re-
view*, and some other papers were listened to, says
the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, "the acci-
dents to the 43-ton gun on board the *Collingwood*
would cause a complete sweep of the Ordnance De-
partment, the reconstitution or reconstruction—if
not destruction—of the Woolwich Gun Factory, the
abolition of the Ordnance Committee, a rigid super-
intendence and control of the War Office authorities
by some unknown but 'accident-proof' body, and
the erection of a new Gun Factory for the supply of
ordnance to the navy." Before this is done it should,
the *Gazette* urges, "be clearly shown that the
charges on which the demand for these great 're-
forms' is urged are valid, that they are not the
noisy utterances of professional agitators in the
gun-making or would-be-gun-making world." Still
the *Gazette* is forced to admit that "the blowing-off
the chase of the 43-ton gun was an alarming—a
very alarming—incident." The *Times* announces
that "consternation and dismay were caused, not
merely in naval and military circles, but in every
quarter where safety of naval ordnance is regarded
as a matter of primary national concern" by the
Collingwood accident. It complains that "un-
scientific resistance to change is the normal attitude
of Woolwich." The *Admiralty Gazette* charges that
a ring has been formed, and that various officials
and ex-officials either are, or have been, holders of
shares of a value varying from £1,500 to £217,000
in the manufacturing firm to which was given the
contract for the construction and supply of these
guns, Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG and Co., of Elswick.
It further declares that "the official who was the
mouthpiece of the committee, whose duty it was to
secure the best possible gun for the navy, had become
a sleeping partner in the above-named firm whilst he
was still in the service, and before the contractors
had manufactured and delivered a single gun."
It then states specifically that "Lieutenant-General
Sir Frederick CAMPBELL, K. C. B., late Superinten-
dent of the Royal Gun Factory, Woolwich, and
subsequently, for seven years, Director of Artillery
and Stores, was a registered shareholder in the EL-
SWICK Company; Sir FREDERICK ABEL is a holder of
shares to the value of £1,500; Sir THOMAS FARRAR,
late Secretary to the Board of Trade, £10,000, the
Marquis of LANSDOWNE, late Under Secretary of
State for War, £20,000; Colonel DYER, Royal Artil-
lery, £23,000; Major JONES, Royal Artillery, late

Assistant Superintendent Royal Gun Factory, £25,000; Captain NOBLE, C. B., late Royal Artillery, and Secretary of the Committee which adopted the now condemned 7-inch ARMSTRONG gun for the navy, and others since condemned, £217,000."

The *Admiralty Gazette* says further:

The fact is, bribery and corruption are rampant in our military spending departments. In Russia the matter is openly arranged between the heads of departments and the contractors and manufacturers. The price is agreed upon, and the official then naively remarks: "I want so much for myself, arrange it how you will," and the money is paid. But in England things are managed differently. "Money has to be forgotten in the right quarter," as manufacturers know and can prove. But how is money forgotten? Easily enough. A pocketbook is bought, a thousand or more pounds are inserted therein, and the packet is forgotten in the right quarter. It is left on the table accidentally, and no questions asked. In this case no one is the wiser, yet vast sums of money have changed hands in this manner, or by placing it anonymously to the credit of the wife of a minister at her bank. In either way the vendor achieves his object. He secures a large contract, involving a large sum of money from the government, and makes his profit as a matter of course, whether the commodities supplied be good or bad. In the case in point our guns have turned out bad, lives have been wantonly risked, the safety of the nation endangered, and a money-making investigation into the cause is now absolutely necessary.

These charges are sufficiently direct and specific to be met by something more than the general statement which we find in the *Army and Navy Gazette* that "that there is for Woolwich an 'only alternative' attitude—'Unscientific adoption of change either in response to external pressure, or in consequence of demonstrated failure.'" There is, it adds, "at Woolwich a sort of artillery Golgotha, where a visitor, with the *Times* of last Saturday in his hand, may moralize on the texts we have selected for his consideration. There they lie—in more ways than one—the scientific offspring of WALKER, HOOD, PARRATT, LANCASTER, CAFFIN, JEFFREY, SCOTT, BASHLEY, BRITTEN, BLAKELY, HADDEN, PARSONS, FISHER, HOLROYD, PALLISER, LYNALL THOMAS, etc., etc." "KRUPP's 11-inch single-chased gun failed about ten years ago at Constantinople. In May, 1885, two French 70-ton guns blew their chases off. If the Spaniards, who are making their guns with naked chases, have the same experience, it will point the moral that single-piece chases are not trustworthy, and that guns so made should be strengthened at the muzzle, as KRUPP, warned, no doubt, by results at Essen, has done." The *Gazette* says further: "The next scare will doubtless be about our projectiles. It is strange, but true, as we have frequently pointed out, that while Germany and Italy have steel projectiles for use against steel armor, England has but chilled cast iron. The opinions of KRUPP and WHITWORTH and various other authorities are in favor of steel, but that has little weight with our officials."

Undoubtedly, any method of selecting a national armament would be open to objection, but it would seem to be too obvious for argument that the first essential is that those who are to determine the choice should be absolutely free from personal bias of any sort. We have this important question of armament now before us for determination, and if it should be found that any one of our officers, in the military or naval service, has any other than a strictly professional interest in its settlement, he should, by virtue of that fact, be rigidly excluded from participating in the decision.

OUR GERMAN SOLDIERS.

"The German Soldier in the Wars of the United States," is the title of a little work by J. G. ROSENGARTEN, published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT and Co., of Philadelphia. It tells the story of our indebtedness to the patriotic German element in our population for aid in the public defence before, during, and since the War of the Revolution. As early as 1711 a German battalion, mainly natives of the Palatinate, was part of the force, 1,000 strong, which was to take part in the expedition to Quebec. The Royal American Regiment, organized at the outbreak of the old French war, and commanded by General BOUQUET, was recruited principally from among the German settlers in America. During the Revolution STEUBEN gave us his services, as well as the Regulations which long remained the manual for the Army and the militia. FRIEDRICH HEINRICH, Baron VON WEISSENFELS, was another officer of distinction, the friend and companion of WASHINGTON, STEUBEN and DE KALB. WASHINGTON's mounted bodyguard were nearly all Germans, and was led by Major BARTH. VAN HEER. There were German regiments in the Revolutionary Army, and at Yorktown

the commands were given on both sides in German. Even the hated Hessians contributed in the end their quota to the defence of the country, these victims of mercenary and tyrannical rulers remaining behind to the number of 10,000 or 12,000, and founding families whose members took part in our later wars. From this stock came CUSTER, the great grandson of Küster, a Hessian officer paroled after BURGOYNE's surrender and settling in Pennsylvania. The POES are a German family who figure in border history, and of whom we have at least one representative now in our Army. GERHARD VAN DER WIEDEM commanded the Virginia militia at the siege of Yorktown. ARMAND's legion was originally organized by NICHOLAS DIETRICH FREIHERR VON OTTENBORFF, a Saxon nobleman, lieutenant under FREDERICK THE GREAT. The names of MUHLBERG, the soldier-priest, who has at least six descendants in our Regular Army, and HIESTER, a family which furnished four officers to the early Army, are well known in the Revolutionary annals of Pennsylvania, as those of HERCHEIMER and VAN ZEDWITZ are in those of New York.

From the Germans we derive, indeed, so many names of note that the mention of a few must suffice: Humphrey, Marshall (Marschal originally), Hunter (Jager translated), John A. Quitman, John Baptiste de Barth, Baron de Walbach, brigadier general and colonel commanding 4th Artillery, U. S. A., and his sons, L. de B. Walbach, captain of ordnance, who died in 1853, and John J. B., lieutenant in the Navy, who resigned in 1861. General Walbach is well remembered by old officers as the type of fine soldierly character. Among the graduates of the Military Academy of German descent we have had Julius F. Heileman, George Nauman, Jacob Ammen, Edmund Schriver, Alexander Shiras, Luther, Roland and Hagner, all of the class of 1836; S. P. Heintzelman, August V. Kautz, Alfred Mordecai, John T. Grebie and his son, Edwin Godfrey Wertzell and G. Pennypacker, a descendant of Heinrich Pannebäcker, whose father was on the staff of General Worth in the Mexican War, and whose family furnished numerous representatives to the Army of the Revolution, and one hundred and twenty-eight to the armies Northern and Southern during the late war. Among the other German names to be found in the list of officers of our Regular Army are those of Alexander Von Schrader, Henry A. Hambricht, Blueher, Von Hermann, Leutwitz, Michalowski, Von Schirach, Charles G. Freudenberger. The volunteers include Sigel, Asboth, Blenker, Schurz, Stahl, Hartranft, Heidenkoepfer, Bohlan, Wagner, Hoffmann, Wistar, Bushbeck, Koltes, Von Steinwehr, Hecher, Willich, Osterhaus, Hasendeubel, Mindil, Darr and Ziegler. The names here given are from those especially mentioned in this work. At the end is a list of ninety-six officers of the Regular Army, one hundred and thirty-seven officers and volunteers, and forty-six Revolutionary officers of German birth or descent; altogether 279. Of the 43,000 officers of the United States forces during the Civil War, from three to four hundred are estimated to have been trained in military life abroad.

THE Army Appropriation bill was reported from the Appropriation Committee to the Senate on Friday. A total reduction of \$13,800 is made in the whole bill, but increases appear in several cases, among them being \$100,000 for manufacture of small arms at national armories; \$25,000 for construction and repair to hospitals; \$20,000 for medical supplies; \$10,000 for current expenses of the Ordnance Department; \$10,000 for Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery equipments, and \$10,000 for contingent expenses of the Army. Among the reductions made are, from pay of Army, \$42,573; subsistence, \$246,000; quarters for veterinary, post quartermaster, ordnance, and commissary sergeants, \$20,000. The items appropriating \$10,000 for chapels, schoolhouses, and libraries; \$5,000 for library for Engineer School of Application, and \$10,000 for construction of new building for library and draughting rooms at the Engineer School of Application are all stricken out, as is also the mileage clause, thus leaving the present mileage laws unchanged. The bill as finally reported differs from that recommended by the sub-committee and described elsewhere.

WE HAVE received from Col. R. N. Scott, U. S. A., a General Order issued by Gen. James Wilkinson, dated Headquarters, Fort Washington, May 22, 1797, which is probably the first Code of Army Regulations. It consists of twenty-three paragraphs, one of which is the following which sounds oddly enough in these days:

Four women per company complete, and in that ratio, are permitted to draw provisions and no more—Washing the clothes of the company is to be performed by these women, at such price as the commanding officer of the regiment may establish—the officer commanding the company will be held responsible that it is fairly and impartially distributed, rating an officer as five men. Mistresses or kept women are prohibited to the officers; the habit is a vicious one—it is repugnant to the rules of society—it is burdensome to the Service—ever pregnant with discord—often afflictive to the meritorious soldier—always disgraceful and frequently destructive to men of merit. The ceremony of marriage heretofore performed by the officers of the Army, is also strictly forbid.

The last paragraph is as follows:

In military institutions the force of example is incalculable. No officer therefore off duty can be excused from parades, regimental or general, except in case of actual sickness or confinement. The officer who feigns sickness, to elude duty, is a dishonor to his cloth, and will be held in infamy. And should any officer or non-commissioned officer (be his command ever so diminutive) betray such indolence and insensibility of professional obligation, as to omit one regular roll call, he shall be made an example to the Army.

THE Second Comptroller allowed no Mexican War claims during the past week.

RECENT DEATHS.

OF the Rev. Pharellus Church, D. D., father of the proprietors of the JOURNAL, who died at his residence in Tarrytown on the Hudson, Saturday, June 5, in the 85th year of his age, the *New York Times* says: "His last illness was brief, and to the hour of his death, which came peacefully and painlessly, he retained his physical and intellectual vigor to a remarkable degree. Dr. Church came of old Pilgrim and Revolutionary stock, and was born in 1801, at Seneca, in this State, where his father, a Revolutionary soldier, settled after the war. He was graduated at Madison University, and his first charge as a pastor was at Poultney, Vt. From Poultney he removed to Providence, R. I., and afterwards to New Orleans, finally settling, in 1834, in Rochester, N. Y., where he long held a leading position among the clergymen and active citizens of that town, and was influential in establishing Rochester University. Subsequently he had charge of a large church in Boston, and was an earnest and foremost member of the School Committee of the city. In 1854 Dr. Church, who had removed to New York, left the pulpit for editorial work, and became, and continued to the time of his death, one of the proprietors of the *Examiner*, the leading paper of his denomination. Dr. Church was a man of great intellectual vigor, with a mind trained to philosophical and metaphysical study more especially, and as a writer was distinguished for strength and originality. In his theological views he was always broad and liberal, and throughout his long and active life his hopes and his efforts were directed to the promotion of Christian unity. It was with that end in view that he went to London as a delegate to the first meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, in 1846, and there joined Lyman Beecher, Samuel Hanson Cox, and others in the important debate on the proposition to exclude American delegates representing slave States. Dr. Church was the author of numerous works, among the best known of which are the "Philosophy of Benevolence," "Seed Truths," and an "Essay on Religious Dissensions," for which last a prize was awarded by a committee representing different denominations, of which the late Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., was chairman. His character was venerated for its purity and simplicity, and his presence was dignified and distinguished."

A DESPATCH from Grand Junction, Col., brought the distressing news this week that Capt. Daniel H. Murdock, 6th U. S. Infantry, was drowned June 6, while crossing the Grand River, near Moab, Utah Territory, with his company. He was en route under recent orders from Gen. Sheridan from Fort Douglas to establish a summer camp in the vicinity of the North Fork of Montezuma Creek, on the southern face of the Blue Mountains (Sierra Abaja), Utah. Capt. Murdock served during the war in the 3d Iowa Cavalry and the 122d U. S. Colored Infantry, and Feb. 23, 1866, was appointed 2d lieutenant 6th U. S. Infantry, promoted 1st lieutenant July 28, 1866, and captain Oct. 7, 1874. He was regarded as a valuable officer, and his untimely fate will be universally lamented. It would appear that while endeavoring to cross the river on a ferryboat the cable broke, and Capt. Murdock, expecting the boat to go ashore on the rocks in the cañon, clung to the wire cable and was drowned.

PAY DIRECTOR CALER J. EMERY, U. S. N., who died at Newton, Mass., June 5, was born in Maine and entered the Navy April 18, 1835, attaining the rank of Pay Director with the relative rank of Captain, March 3, 1871. He was retired May 28, 1882. During his 27 years of active service, he held several

important positions and was esteemed a capable and energetic officer.

JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE DE KAY, better known as Maj. Drake De Kay, died June 10 at his home at New Brighton, Staten Island. In 1861 he was appointed 1st lieutenant, 14th U. S. Infantry, promoted captain May 14, 1864, and resigned Jan. 18, 1865. He received the brevet of major for his gallantry at the battle of the Wilderness, and the brevet of lieutenant colonel for gallantry at Spottsylvania. Col. De Kay was in the early days of the war on staff duty at Washington, and many officers will recall the signature of marvellous proportions and legibility with which he accorded permission to cross the long bridge. He was a brother-in-law of Mr. R. W. Gilder, editor of the "Century Magazine," and his brother Sidney De Kay was also in the Army during the war.

The funeral of Mrs. C. Hanson Love, a sister of Gen. James A. Ekin, U. S. A., took place Tuesday morning, June 8, at 10 o'clock, at Pittsburg, Pa. The services were held at her late residence on Meridian street, Duquesne Heights. The pall-bearers were Messrs. John R. McCune, Henry M. Long, Henry Hays, John Porterfield, William Stevenson, Thomas Douglas, and John Dunlap. Last year Gen. Ekin attended the funeral of another sister at Pittsburg, and this is the thirtieth death of the family connection which has taken place within a year.

MANY who have been stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., in the years gone by will regret to learn of the death, at Plattsburg, June 5, of Mrs. Sperry, the widow of Douglas L. Fouguet, the former proprietor of the Fouguet House. The venerable lady, in her 88th year, died at the residence of her son-in-law, General J. M. Robertson, U. S. Army, retired.

MAJOR JOSEPH DANIELS, who died at San Francisco May 25, served in the Mexican War as assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., with the rank of captain, and received the brevet of major Aug. 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. He was disbanded Oct. 15, 1848, and went to California in 1849.

ORDNANCE SERGEANT THOS. McDERMOTT, U. S. A., who died at Key West Barracks, Fla., June 7, originally belonged to the 5th Cavalry, and was appointed an Ordnance Sergeant Nov. 9, 1863. He was a veteran and faithful soldier.

MRS. C. C. PINCKNEY, mother of the wife of Capt. J. G. Leefe, 19th U. S. Inf., died at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, May 7, after an illness of two years.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

TARGET PRACTICE.

The results of same, in the Dept. of the Platte, from May 15 to 31, are very satisfactory, as showing in the case of Companies D and G (Bubb's and Powell's), 4th Infantry, the advantages of consecutive days of practice. They show, respectively, 73 and 67 for figures of merit, made in nine days' practice, on the Department rifle range near Bellevue. The next nearest companies firing over the period of two weeks are: C, of the 7th (Benham), and B, of the 6th (Baker), with 51 and 44, respectively, for figures of merit. The three worst companies in the Department are Cos. C, E, and F, 21st Inf., with figures of merit of 15, 10, and 10, respectively. The two companies of the 4th show for their nine days' practice 25 marksmen, 57 1st class and four 2d class men, proof conclusive of this system of practice, of no interference, drill or work, while target practice is going on. Fort Omaha stands first, with 70 for figure of merit; Niobrara, 37; Douglas, 31; Laramie, 30; and Sidney, 17. The remaining posts in the Department commence practice June 1.

GOVERNMENT SCIENTIFIC WORK.

The joint commission of Congress appointed to consider and report upon the present organization of the scientific bureaus of the Government have not been able to agree in their conclusions and recommendations. A majority, consisting of Messrs. Allison, Hale, Lowry, and Wait, favor the retention of the Coast Survey under the Treasury Department at least until the survey is completed, while Messrs. Morgan and Herbert believe that the work could be more economically and speedily done if it were transferred to the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department.

The commission makes no criticism upon the way the work has been done or upon the management of the Bureau. It attributes the inaccuracy of present charts to changes which have taken place in the coast line, and the majority concurs in the view that when the survey is completed it will be time enough to raise the question whether the hydrographic work involved in resurveys shall be transferred to the Navy Department. It favors for the present a continuation of the interior geodetic work. Though it is not absolutely necessary for the construction of fresh charts, it is valuable for determining latitude and longitude and for fixing points from which future surveys may be made either by State or National Government. This appears to be of sufficient importance to justify the continuation of that branch of work, which cannot be done on a proper scale except by a national authority.

The same majority makes a favorable report upon the work of the Geological Survey. Prof. Powell's estimate that a complete geological survey of the country will take twenty-four years and cost \$18,484,000 is treated as probably an underestimate. The Director reckons to some extent upon the co-operation of the States, but the commission is doubtful of the propriety of making arrangements with the different States, as it will create a confusion of accounts and furnish an inducement for extending the survey into one State or group of States in preference to another.

The only member of the commission who undertakes any criticism of Prof. Powell's management of his Bureau is Mr. Herbert, and Mr. Morgan joins him only in recommending a restriction of the paleontological work.

The commission is equally divided on the subject of the Signal Service Bureau, Mr. Wait joining the

minority in favor of making it a civil establishment. The other members admit that the work is in no sense of a military character, and say that if the question were a new one they would recommend a civil bureau. Messrs. Morgan, Herbert, and Wait express the belief that the "present system of mixed military and civil regimen in the Bureau is injurious to the Service, and that Congress should abolish the 'corps of soldiers in name who are not soldiers in fact, but a mere uniformed police, to watch the weather and to watch each other.'"

THE NAVAL DRILL AT PENSACOLA.

ONE of the officers of the *Tennessee* in speaking of the recent naval drill at Pensacola said to a *Tribune* reporter:

"One thing was satisfactorily demonstrated, and that was that an efficient naval brigade is about all that is left of the Navy that would be effective in modern warfare. The torpedo experiments demonstrated conclusively that the spar torpedoes as at present used are worse than useless. We had a ten days' encampment on shore, and the brigade was so organized that each ship had a complete battalion of riflemen and artillery. Should one or more ships be withdrawn the force would be weakened, but its organization would not be disturbed. In the drills and manoeuvres on shore and in landing the whole thing worked to a charm. The sailors and marines did splendidly. Everything worked beautifully. The target practice and drills in camp were also excellent. Capt. Boyd commanded the brigade with Lieut. C. E. Callahan as adjutant. Then we had steam tactics. These went off well enough, but we had to be awfully slow about them, for we soon discovered that six knots was too high a speed for the *Yantic*. We had two days' torpedo practice. In all the vessels the speed had to be so much reduced when the torpedo booms were lowered that in actual war we would have been in a bad fix. Then the fittings of the torpedo booms were poor, and the style of torpedoes far from effective. There was especial difficulty in operating spar torpedoes from vessels like the *Tennessee*. In the torpedo attack on the fleet by the boats the noise made by the steam launches and pulling boats was so great that a warning was given of their approach and the ships had time to get their machine guns in operation, and the whole thing was a fizzle. The ships are not provided with search lights or any effective means for repelling a proper torpedo attack. On the other hand, the boats we have are no use as torpedo boats. The whole result of the torpedo drill was disheartening."

UNITED STATES NAVAL INSTITUTE.

The June meeting was held at Annapolis on June 7. Commander Harrington presiding. Prof. C. E. Munroe read an interesting paper on "The Corrosion of the Junata's Copper," which paper will appear in Proceedings 38, about July 1. By direction of the Board of Control, the secretary presented the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the United States Naval Institute be tendered to Professor Chas. E. Munroe, S. B., in appreciation of the valuable services he has rendered during the past ten years. He became a member of the Board of Control at its organization. He has held at various times the offices of corresponding secretary, secretary and treasurer, and has made numerous contributions to the Proceedings, especially the valuable "Notes on the Literature of Explosives," which have attracted the attention of specialists in America and Europe. That the Institute regrets Professor Munroe's departure from this station.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. Professor Munroe will in a few days leave for Newport, R. I., having accepted the position of chemist at the U. S. Torpedo Station.

The secretary reported the following new members since May meeting: Life Members—Comdr. W. A. D. Acland, R. N., and Paymaster Stephen Rand, Jr., U. S. N. Regular Members—Capt. George Brown, U. S. N.; Comdr. C. S. Coffin, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Col. James Forney, U. S. M. C.; Lieut.-Comdr. E. S. Houston, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Comdr. Samuel Belden, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Comdr. James Forsyth, U. S. N.; Ensign Aug. F. Fechteler, U. S. N., and Naval Cadet F. W. Jenkins, U. S. N. Associate Members—Arthur C. Farley, of Farley, Harvey, and Co., Boston, and Irving M. Scott, Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

ARMY EFFICIENCY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE article under this title in JOURNAL of May 15, embodies suggestions of so much practical value and in the direct line of Army efficiency, that these propositions merit careful and serious consideration. Several of these measures have already been advocated in past columns of the JOURNAL by your present correspondent, from experience in actual service with troops in field and garrison.

Among the most important of these recommendations comes the question of cooking the ration. More contentment and less desertion would surely result from good cookery than any other existing cause. Of course "soldiers as well as civilians like well cooked food," but they don't have it, despite a pamphlet on cooking which the writer has repeatedly tried without success on men ignorant of the A. B. C. of cooking. The system can be easily remedied by thoroughly training cooks at the recruiting depots; trained in correct method, as are cooks at the cooking schools, by professional cooks—not necessarily in the art of cooking as required for private tables or the wealthy, but in the infinite variety possible by judicious use of the ration and of articles purchasable from the Subsistence Department, combined with ordinary farm produce. The bountiful supply and appetizing meals prepared when my company by good fortune had a competent cook, offers a great contrast when not so provided. It may be possible to try the experiment from appropriations for hire of civilians, or possibly some contingent can be available. A Board of company commanders detailed exclusively from those of long service with troops might formulate practical ideas on this and kindred important subjects. Space forbids a great deal more that can be said in advocacy of improved Army cookery.

Abolition of company funds deserves consideration and there are strong reasons therefor, if some other fund be applicable for small mess necessities. The bread savings should go intact to the men, and

Court-martial fines to a post subsistence fund, for extra duty pay of bakers, purchase of farm produce, and the like. This would, of course, require the action of Congress. It is thought that the Soldiers' Homes, with their large accumulations can now spare these fines.

Discharge by purchase is a good feature. Five years for first enlistment is not too long, but re-enlistment for one year would serve to continue many good men in service, who hesitate at renewal of a five years' contract.

Payment of the troops at shorter intervals is authorized by Sec. 13, Act March 10, 1802, the provision being "that the arrears shall at no time exceed two months," so that further legislation is not even necessary for this feature. Tri-monthly payments by paymasters, when practicable, otherwise through the commanding officer or company commanders, it is believed would be very beneficial. There would not be excuse for the bi-monthly scenes, and the men having money in their pocket at all times would act like other men, avoid overdrawing clothing, to be stopped against their current pay, and would-be deserters would not have money saved up for them, to aid in their desertion. The experiment is worth trying and is in a great measure advocated by officers serving with troops.

Discharge from service, with loss of pay and allowances, of the habitual drunkard and constant violator of the Regulations, when recommended by the company commander and approved by the post commander or a board of officers, would accomplish more for discipline than the futile attempts to "discipline" the offender.

The discontinuance of Sunday morning inspection is also proposed. This is an excellent suggestion. The present institution is a relic of the past and opposed to the customs and requirements of the present day. The Sunday morning inspection is by no means a military necessity. All parades, inspections, and other military exercises on Sunday (guard mount excepted) should be absolutely prohibited. The weekly inspection could well and better be made on Saturday, and be more formal and thorough and defects remedied the same day, while a captain often overlooks slight omissions rather than set men to work on Sunday to correct them. The writer some years since advocated the discontinuance of Sunday inspections, and was grievously sat down upon, but this was under other than the present administration.

HONORS TO BRAZIL.

THE long-expected Brazilian warship *Almirante Barroso*, Commander da Gama, having on board Prince Augusto Leopoldo, the grandson of the Emperor of Brazil, arrived in New York Harbor on Sunday afternoon and was received with due honors by the Army and Navy, salutes being fired from Castle William, the flagship *Tennessee*, etc. Commencing with Monday a round of visits has been exchanged, and Major-General Schofield, Rear Admiral Jouett, and Commodore Chandler have done everything in their power to make the visit of the Brazilian man-of-war to New York port not only an agreeable one for the young man, whose duties as midshipman are rigidly required of him, but for the officers and crew of the vessel. The Brazilian Consul, General de Mendonca, has also had a busy week of it, in responding to the desire to give the visitors a hospitable welcome. All the points of interest in the harbor, and in and near the city were visited during the week and the Brazilians will assuredly depart with a kindly feeling towards New York.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MEMORIAL DAY AT YOUNGSTOWN, N. Y.

THE day was appropriately observed under the supervision of Melville C. McCollum Post, G. A. R., Companies E and K, 12th Infantry, of Fort Niagara, under General W. H. Penrose, U. S. A., led the procession to the several cemeteries and salutes were fired from the heavy guns of the fort. The memorial address was delivered by Capt. J. H. Hurst, 12th U. S. Infantry, and an excellent one it was both as to matter and oratory. The two companies from Fort Niagara presented a military appearance and many were the encomiums passed upon them. The day will long be remembered by all who took part in it.

REVENUE MARINE.

THE Revenue Cutter *Manhattan*, that has been on the Whitestone (L. I.) New York, station for some time past, has been ordered to New Bedford and left for that port Thursday afternoon, June 10, 1886.

CIRCULAR 11, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, JUNE 4, 1886.

Directs post commanders to forward their reports and recommendations of commissioned officers for the next annual Department Competition.

The above reports and recommendations will be forwarded so as to reach H. Q. by July 30. If there are no officers at the post desirous of entering the Department Competition, report will be made to that effect by July 1.

CHIEF ENGINEER H. B. NONES, Ensign T. S. Rodgers, Lieut. C. D. Galloway, Paymr. R. W. Allen, P. A. Paymr, Arthur Peterson, Comdr. T. F. Kane, Ensign T. D. Griffin, Asst. Paymr. T. J. Cowie, Lieut.-Comdr. E. S. Houston, Lieut. F. H. Tyler, Lieut. C. H. Lyeth, and Ensign Henry Minett registered at the Navy Dept. this week.

FREDERICK N. KRESS, son of Major John A. Kress, U. S. A., has, says an Annapolis despatch, carried off the honors at the Naval Academy this year. Cadet Kress is next to the youngest man in the graduating class, and is a mere stripling in appearance. He is, however, a manly and unostentatious youth, who has kept the first place in his class almost from his entrance into the Academy.

CAPTAIN J. F. MUNSON, 6th U. S. Inf., is at present in New York on leave, to attend the anniversary of the 9th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., of which he was a member. He will remain for several weeks.

THE infantry regiments at Frankfort-on-the-Main are being drilled to the use of bicycles and tricycles for military purposes. The men ride the machines in marching order.

Sergeant-Major—Now, Private Smith, you know very well none but officers and non-commissioned officers are allowed to walk across the grass! Private Smith—But, Sergeant-Major, I've Captain Graham's verbal orders to—Sergeant-Major—None of that, sir! Show me the captain's verbal orders! Show 'em to me, sir!

She—"And that scar, major, did you get it during an engagement?" He (absently)—"Engagement? No; the first week of our honeymoon."

COMMON LAW POWERS OF THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THERE seems to be an almost universal opinion that the Army of the United States cannot be used in any circumstance whatsoever unless to suppress rebellion, resist invasion, to insure to the several States a republican form of government, or to carry on a foreign war.

It is to the interest of both citizen and soldier that the justifiableness of Federal military intervention in cases not comprehended above be thoroughly known. If the powers that lie in the hands of military commanders were popularly known, it is my opinion there would be a less frequent occurrence of riot and fewer outbreaks of Anarchists, etc., and a greater respect for the wisdom and efficiency of our dual system of government.

A majority of our people believe that Federal troops would stand inactive at the scene of riotous breaking of State and Federal laws, and the well-informed among them would sustain this common opinion by citing the Federal laws relating to the government of the Army. But, primarily and pointedly, let them remember that Congress has made no law which would justify crime, either in the presence of United States troops or in their absence. Neither has the desire to protect the several States in their privileges and powers been pushed to such an extent that Federal forces must be bound hand and foot in the midst of lawlessness and murder.

Let us make brief application of the points in question to the Laredo riot of May 7, 1886, remembering that whatever in this matter is right and justifiable in Laredo, is just and commendable in all parts of our country.

Briefly, the circumstances of the Laredo riot were the following: In Laredo, Texas, on April 7, 1886, was presented the unusual spectacle of the total temporary subversion of civil authority and the prevalence of riot. This abnormal state was engendered by a too zealous prosecution of local party struggles, and reached its culmination after many nights spent in the most reckless indulgence in drink, and noisy, clamorous torchlight processions and meetings, in which the partisan speakers increased the excitement of their supporters. When the result of the election was announced charges of fraud were alleged, and the discussions necessarily incident rapidly grew into open warfare upon the streets, in which nineteen human lives were sacrificed. This riot was suppressed and quiet restored by United States troops, acting on the orders of the post commander only.

Every one acquainted with the affair says fighting would have continued during the remainder of the day, and murder, incendiarism, and pillage during the succeeding night had not the troops interfered. It is alleged by many that those who did the fighting were either Deputy City Marshals or Deputy Sheriffs.

Now, it is widely known that the law provides that Federal troops should not be used to execute State laws, except when request to that effect is made by the Legislature or Governor of a State in the manner set forth in the Federal Constitution and laws, and properly after the power of the State has been exhausted or found inadequate. These conditions did not exist at the time of the Laredo riot, and, therefore, it would seem illegal that Federal troops should have interfered. Let us examine the question briefly:

If the City Marshal and the Sheriff, with their powers and their deputies, are to be regarded as representing (in so far as keeping the peace is concerned) the power and authority of the city and county, they were arrayed against each other in violent and riotous acts, in which 19 persons were shot down and killed. The State had no militia or other State force at Laredo on the day of the fighting, no such force being nearer than San Antonio, a distance of 160 miles. Hence neither city, county, nor State could put down the riot in time to prevent the murder of many citizens. So that, in the mind of the commanding officer of the U. S. troops at Fort McIntosh, to whom these facts were known, he was probably reduced to the alternative of taking possession of the town for that day and night and stopping the unnecessary and illegal sacrifice of life, or to telegraph for instructions and let the riot proceed. He had sufficient force at hand. He knew the State was powerless to interfere on that day. He knew the riot was in progress. He had reason to believe Government property was in danger. His resolution was soon made, and with the appearance of the troops on the scene the fighting ceased. And, as a matter of common judgment and humanity, it would be regretful indeed, if a commanding officer under such circumstances, should sit quietly by waiting for orders. A too scrupulous regard for what at first sight appears the authority in the case may lead an officer to commit the worse fault of failing to act when he should.

By act of Congress, 1878, it was declared unlawful to use any part of the Army of the U. S. as a posse comitatus or otherwise to execute the laws, etc. Let it, therefore, be remembered that the troops at Laredo were not used as a posse comitatus, they were not used to assist any civil authority, nor otherwise to execute any State law. The question then arises, "What legal right had he to suppress the riot?" to which in answer must be said: "By the common law the humblest individual may endeavor, of his own authority, to suppress riot and may arm himself for that purpose."

Citizens may arm themselves and make arrests without warrant, and if they have good grounds for believing that serious mischief will arise before the authorities can interfere, they may use sufficient force to restrain the rioters. (See "The Army and the Labor Riots," by Col. E. S. Otis, 20th Inf.) But, "Soldiers do not cease to be citizens by enlisting and joining the Army," (Ives's Mil. Law, p. 38.) and "A soldier, because he is a soldier, does not lose his rights as a citizen, but as a soldier he is justified in interfering by every means in his power in the suppression of riot, even without the intervention of the civil power in form of a magistrate." (Held by Lord Chief Justice Tyndal, of England.) Therefore, both as an "individual" and a "citizen" of the U. S., a commanding officer could, and, if circumstances warrant the act, he should "use sufficient force to restrain the rioters."

Let us not pass too lightly over the importance of 'circumstances' above referred to. The degree of guilt in a specific act will often be entirely changed

by a difference of circumstances, and nowhere is this more strikingly noticeable than in the Articles of War, where, according to the circumstances and necessities of the case, the punishment varies from death to one day's confinement, or less. For analogous reasons it is very probable that the "circumstances and necessities of the case" may often demand and justify the use of Federal military force, while the specific act, viewed without the light of attendant circumstances, would appear a violation of law.

The 3d section of the act of April 20, 1871, directs:

That in all cases where insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations, or conspiracies in any State, shall so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof, and of the United States as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities, or protection, named in the Constitution, and secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to protect or shirk, from any cause, fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, it shall be lawful for the President and it shall be his duty to take such measures by the employment of the . . . land and naval forces of the U. S. . . as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combinations.

"These statutory provisions," says Col. Otis, "oblige the President, in the event of serious riots or threatened insurrections in any State or States, which so obstruct the execution of their laws, or the laws of the U. S., as to deprive citizens of their constitutional rights and privileges, . . . to use the military power at his disposal to suppress the disturbances, whether or not called upon to act by the State authorities. Although enacted to meet difficulties which grew out of the late war . . . they are still binding." Major H. Pelham Curtis, Judge-Advocate, U. S. Army, and Professor of Law at the Military Academy, West Point, in answer to a private letter of date, April 26, 1886, says: "I think there can be no question whether sec. 5293, Rev. Stat. U. S., is still in force. It certainly is. The terms are general, and the original causes which lead to its enactment are immaterial."

"Again, in regard to your second inquiry, whatever the origin or nature of the combination obstructing the laws of the United States, I cannot doubt that the section (act of April, 1871) is operative and binding, whenever the circumstances of any particular case are embraced within its terms. The question remains, of course, how far the meaning of the act of 1871 is modified by that of 1878, which declares that . . . it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the Army of the United States as a posse comitatus, or otherwise, for the purpose, etc. . . I am not aware of any judicial determination of this point. My own opinion is that the act of 1871 (sec. 5293, Rev. Stat.) is not affected by it, and that said act is still a valid law binding on the President. . . ."

But it may be objected that this statute imposes the duty of suppressing such "domestic violence or combinations" upon the President, and that to act in the matter without first receiving the order from the President is a usurpation of authority and punishable as such. Therefore it is still necessary to show the authority for acting in the matter without the order from the President, and it is found in par. 853 of the Army Regulations: ". . . but, in cases of sudden and unexpected invasion, insurrection, or riot, endangering public property of the United States, or other equal emergency, officers of the Army may, if they think a necessity exists, take such action, before the receipt of instructions from the seat of Government, as the circumstances and the law under which they are acting may justify."

B. B. BUCK, 2d Lieut. 18th Infantry.
FORT MCINTOSH, TEXAS, May 1, 1886.

THE SCYTHIAN WAR CHARIOT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

You err in attributing to me an article on the Scythian chariot in a late *Scientific American*. I have seen the chariot in question, belonging to the time of Rameses, and probably 3,800 years old, captured by an Egyptian on the plains of Asia. Its woodwork is new, in perfect condition. It was admirably fitted for war when the spear and arrow were the weapons, but I never recommended it for contending against long range rifles, artillery, and machine guns. Its two to four horses could transport only two warriors, and a bullet in any one of the six living creatures would arrest its career. For hunting on the plains it would be as useful now as when employed in that sport by the Kings of Nineveh.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1886.

PRESENTING THE BAILEY MEDAL.

COMMODORE SCHLEY, accompanied by Commander Charles J. Train, was in Norfolk, Va., this week, and officially presented the gold medal founded by the late Rear Admiral Theodor Bailey to be given annually to the Naval apprentice who shall be most distinguished during the year for good conduct and advancement in the various professional branches of the Navy. Apprentice John F. Brooks, of the *Saratoga*, was the fortunate competitor to whom the medal was presented, the others selected to enter into the final competition for the prize being John Biederbeck, of the *Jamestown*, and Chas. E. Levy, of the *Portsmouth*. In presenting the medal, Commodore Schley said:

This is a most interesting occasion to me as well as to yourselves, and it affords me pleasure to be able to present this beautiful gold medal to one of your number, John F. Brooks, of the *Saratoga*. That you may understand how the medal comes to us, I would state that the late Admiral Bailey, one of our most distinguished and gallant officers, left a certain sum of money in the hands of trustees with directions in his will to donate the interest annually to the purchase of a gold medal for presentation to that apprentice who should be most distinguished in his duties. The medal then commemorates in a beautiful form the goodness, achievements, and the character of one who will be deservedly recommended, and should be held by him who won it in such honorable competition as a proud distinction. There is nothing left then but to present the medal to John F. Brooks, of the *Saratoga*, with the certainty that he will wear it with as much honor as he has conferred upon himself in winning it.

As a special mark of distinction to the three apprentices who competed for the prize, the Bureau has been authorized by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy to give them the choice of the ships they prefer to serve in when sent to the General Service.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE AMENDMENTS OF THE N. Y. CODE.

AS A whole the amendments to the Military Code of New York recently adopted are decidedly in the right direction; but some of the clauses may be so construed as to open a door for misuses, and of these we will point out a few which occurred to us on a hasty perusal of the document. Others are so important that they deserve special attention from the Guard.

The provision giving the sole power of appointing Boards for the examination of officers to the Commander-in-Chief is good in principle, but opens a new channel of expense to the Military Department of the State (the funds of which are always limited), which was probably not thought of when the amendment was framed. There is no doubt that officers put on duty by the Commander-in-Chief are entitled to pay, and when the number of Boards which it is necessary to assemble annually is taken into consideration, it will take a heavy sum to discharge the obligations incurred on this account. Nor is it to be expected that officers, while serving under pay, will expedite their business; so that, taking all this into consideration, the amendment has a serious drawback.

At the first glance the appointment of brigadier-generals by the Governor appears an improvement, but when it is considered that it is left optional with that functionary to use this prerogative or to let the field officers of the brigade make the election, then the advantages of the change disappear. On one hand the amendment allows the slipping in of a political general; on the other it retains the existing system, and thus the amendment is neither fish nor flesh, there is no real reform in it.

To provide for placing officers on the supernumerary list on the recommendation of their commanding officer, approved by the chief of the department concerned, gives an opportunity to the commander to act on personal motives rather than for the public good, and the advantages of the clause are therefore questionable.

The amendment to par. 60, giving the commander at any parade or drill the power to arrest persons who shall trespass on the parade ground or armory or interrupt or molest the orderly discharge of duty of those under arms, or who shall disturb or prevent the passage of troops going to or returning from any regularly ordered parade, drill, or encampment, is one which fills a long felt want and will, no doubt, be welcomed by the Guard. The right of the State, conveyed by a clause in par. 70, to acquire any land necessary for military purposes, when the owner refuses to sell it, by assessment, is also an important measure.

Par. 78 stipulates "In case of insurrection or invasion or imminent danger thereof, within the limits of any command, it shall be the duty of the senior commanding officer of such command to order out for the defence of the State, the National Guard, or any part thereof under his command, and immediately report what he has done, and the circumstances of the case, to the Commander-in-Chief." This clause was doubtless inserted to avoid red tape and delay in times when prompt action is the order of the day; but its scope is so comprehensive and its terms are so vague that it is well nigh impossible to understand the exact meaning of the paragraph. While it apparently ignores the intermediate commander, the extent of power it gives to any subordinate is almost unlimited. Under it, any officer, be he major general or 2d lieutenant, may assume that he is the commander on the spot, and act according to his own discretion. An immediate definition as to its exact meaning by the Adjutant-General is imperative.

Our opinion as to the expediency of maintaining so many general officers has been often expressed, yet as long as they are permitted to exist they are entitled to certain rights. Taking away from them the right to appoint General Court-martial (par. 102), as well as Examining Boards, reduces their position to that of mere clerks, a complaint continually heard for years and years past. We think instead of crowding them gradually out, but surely out of their position and let them die a lingering death, a peremptory request to step down and out would be more manly and in accordance with military principles.

INSTRUCTION OF OFFICERS.

THERE is no more painful sight than a man in military uniform who does not know how to wear his clothes, and carry himself and his weapon gracefully and with ease. For men in ranks who have but little opportunity for instruction and practice there may be an excuse in this respect, for officers there is none. A National Guard soldier who accepts the position of an officer assumes certain obligations and responsibilities, and among these one of the most important is to make himself familiar with every feature of his duty, and to become a master in the use of his weapons whether for purposes of defence or for ceremony. He should not only be able to instruct his men theoretically, but should set them an example by his soldierly bearing and knowledge of the practical details of the military profession. Without this he loses prestige and control, and becomes useless. Men are very quick in detecting any defect of this sort in their officers.

That too many officers are careless, slovenly, and awkward in their bearing, lack knowledge in the manipulation of their arms of defence, can be seen at any turn-out of the State troops. While every officer should possess sufficient personal respect and pride to make himself familiar with the details of his military profession, a considerable share of the blame for so much awkwardness on their part rests with the regimental commanders, who are responsible for the instruction of their commands, but who frequently lack "backbone" to enforce their obligations upon the officers.

As a rule staff officers are more careful of their personal appearance than those of the line, but the former are by no means entirely exempt from the imputation of slovenliness and awkwardness. It is only necessary to recall a recent case where a mounted officer had to call to his assistance a small boy to hold his scabbard to enable him to sheath his sword, one of the most lamentable cases of military awkwardness which has come under our notice. Exhibitions like this are a disgrace to the military profession, and before the reviewing stand on any parade, should be prevented, and this can only be done by a vigorous supervision of regimental and other commanders, and, if necessary, candidates for officers should satisfy examining boards in a practical manner that they are able to handle their weapons (the sword and pistol) as well as they can recite tactics.

A NEW MILITIA PROBLEM.

The refusal of Company H, 6th Massachusetts Infantry, at Stoneham, while en route to the State camp, to board certain street cars because the car company was under a boycott by the Knights of Labor was a disgraceful exhibition, and for the sake of discipline it is to be hoped that the Massachusetts authority will sift the matter to the bottom and make an example of the offenders.

The exhibition, however, is of wider significance than a mere demonstration of the fact that the Knights of Labor are a better disciplined organization than Co. H, 6th Mass. V. M. Among the rank and file in a majority of regiments in New York, as well as in other States, are members of the Knights of Labor and other unions of the kind. If these, as seems evidently the case, regard their allegiance to the societies to which they belong above the obligations imposed upon them by their military oath, their utility at the very time when needed is very doubtful. They form an element of weakness instead of strength in the militia, and we may even go so far as to say that their presence there is dangerous. No good citizen regards the boycott otherwise than as a lawless, un-American institution, and its votaries, to say the least, have no business in the ranks of organizations maintained for the preservation of law and order. Without the intention of raising any unnecessary alarm, the matter seems to us one requiring serious consideration on the part of regimental and company commanders, who should be thoroughly familiar with the status, views and degree of reliability of y member of their commands. Under

present circumstances, the enlistment of men whose loyalty is rendered questionable by their allegiance to organizations whose purposes and aims are diametrically opposed to the principles of the National Guard, seems not advisable. It hardly pays the State to send troops to camp at heavy expense for the purpose of training them into agents for the destruction instead of the maintenance of law and order.

MILITARY TEST OF PHYSICAL ENDURANCE.

The contractors at Glenwood having now finished their work, everything is in readiness for the opening ceremonies, which will take place on Monday, June 21, 1886, at 1.30 p. m. Prof. Ogden Doremus will deliver an opening address, and at 2 p. m. the competitors will commence their march. The citizens and Military Committee will be present, together with a number of specially invited National Guard officers, members of the press and others.

A special boat will be provided for the invited guests, time and place of leaving will be announced on the invitation, which will be sent out on Saturday of this week. Luncheon will be served.

The friends of competitors and the public generally who desire to visit the camp can reach there by the usual Glen Island steamers as advertised daily.

We are informed that the cinder track of eight laps to the mile, laid out under the direction of Mr. Weston, is a perfect one. Five sets of infantry equipments have been received for trial this far, and some others are yet to come.

The full list of competitors, who will take part in the first week's competition, from June 21 to 26, inclusive, will be announced next week.

The following has been received from Mr. Starin:

NEW YORK, June 9, 1886.

Colonel William C. Church, Chairman, Military Committee:

DEAR SIR: Upon my return from a visit to the country, I find your favor of June 1st awaiting me. In reply, I take pleasure in stating in writing, what I have already done verbally: that in accordance with my understanding with Mr. Weston, I am prepared to furnish prices, and will cheerfully guarantee all expenses connected with the proposed Military Test of Physical Endurance at Glen Wood, one of the Glen Island group.

At the same time, I cannot refrain from thanking you, not only on behalf of Mr. Weston, but in the name of others interested in the project, for the very efficient and hearty aid which you are giving it.

I am, very sincerely yours,

JOHN H. STARIN.

CREEDMOOR.

The Second Match of the year was shot at Creedmoor, Saturday, June 5. The weather was cool and bright, and favorable for shooting. The attendance was large and the scores were high. The winners at 200 and 500 yards were:

Private Scott, Jr., 23d Regiment.....	23	24-47
Major Fox, 4th Brigade.....	21	24-45
Lieutenant Shepherd, 23d Regiment.....	20	24-44
Major Brown, 31 Brigade.....	22	24-44
Private Elliott, 23d Regiment.....	20	23-43
Sergeant Bartley, 7th Regiment.....	18	24-42
General Robbins, Staff.....	20	22-42
Sergeant Lutz, 13th Regiment.....	21	21-42

Lieutenant S. E. Allen, 5th Artillery, U. S. A., was executive officer. The next match will be shot on June 16.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE POUGHKEEPSIE COMPANIES.

The 19th Separate Company, Brevet Major Wm. Hauben-nest commanding, with three officers and 86 men, and the 15th Separate Company, Capt. Berthold Myers commanding, with two officers and 40 enlisted men, paraded as escort to the Grand Army Posts on Memorial Day. The line of march, though a long one, was productive of good results in giving the commands outdoor drill and exercise, and we have never before seen them appear to better advantage. The marching was excellent, distances well preserved, and the wheeling perfection, while the manual of arms and salutes of officers all that could be asked for. Line was formed at 1 p. m. in the following order: 19th Separate Co., 15th Separate Co., Riverview Military Academy Cadets, Major Hiebee, the Poughkeepsie Military Institute, Maj. F. B. Warring, Hamilton Post No. 23, G. A. R., Henry L. Nunn, Jr., V. C., David B. Sleight Post, G. A. R., 33d, Col. Geo. H. Williams, comd.; carriages with the Mayor and city and county officials. The old colors of the 125th and 150th N. Y. Vols. were carried by the G. A. R. Posts. Col. A. F. Lindley was Grand Marshal, and was assisted by Capt. Wm. Platto as chief of staff; Capt. W. J. Schrader, inspector; Major J. C. Orlis, surgeon; Lieut. J. P. Wilson, assistant surgeon; Major F. H. Warring, Grovet S. K. Darrow, Capt. J. D. Williams, Lieut. Charles Swift, and Col. John A. Van Keuren, aides-de-camp. After a review by the Mayor, Common Council, and invited guests, memorial services for the dead were read by Commander Geo. H. Williams and Adjutant John J. Marshall at the Soldiers' Fountain, where the parade was dismissed. The evening services were held in the Baptist Church, and Major Z. K. Pangborn, of Jersey City, delivered an able oration. The whole programme for the day was a grand success, and the fact is attributable to the efforts of the committee having the affair in charge, and particularly to Comrade J. H. Swerffager, the able secretary. At Hyde Park memorial services were held in the forenoon, and Major Z. K. Pangborn, of Jersey City, delivered an able oration. The whole programme for the day was a grand success, and the fact is attributable to the efforts of the committee having the affair in charge, and particularly to Comrade J. H. Swerffager, the able secretary. At Hyde Park memorial services were held in the forenoon, and Major Z. K. Pangborn, of Jersey City, delivered an able oration.

The 19th and 15th Separate Companies are preparing for the annual inspection and muster on June 10. Co. D, 12th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., Capt. Bleeker S. Barnard, will visit Poughkeepsie, July 3, 4, and 5, and become the guests of Major Hauben-nest's command. A committee, consisting of Capt. Barnard, Messrs. Augustus Baus and Charles J. Seiter, visited Poughkeepsie on June 5 and made all the necessary arrangements for a visit that promises to be one of unusual interest.

R. J. C.

NEW YORK.

The 7th Separate company, on June 4, produced for inspection, the following numbers:

Present.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Absent.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
2	10	52	64	1	2	8	10
Aggregate.....			56				

The officers of the 1st Brigade Staff will report at the foot of East 44th Street, New York, on June 21, 1886, at 8.40 o'clock A. M., in fatigue uniform, white helmet, pistol, holster, and 20 rounds of ammunition, for rifle practice and pistol practice at Creedmoor. This is the second year that 1st Brig. Staff practice, at Creedmoor, with pistol, the staff being fully equipped for the purpose.

The following is the official return for parade on Decoration Day of the regiments named:

	Officers.	Enlisted.	Aggregate.
P. A.	P. A.	P. A.	
Brig. Com. and Staff.....	9	372	381
Ninth Regiment.....	23	341	364
Eleventh Regiment.....	28	341	369
Twelfth Regiment.....	31	488	519
Twenty-second Regiment.....	33	402	435
Total.....	136	1666	1802

Commanded by Brigadier General William G. Ward.

The 13th Regiment Armory has recently been adorned by a life-size portrait of Gen. Horatio C. King, in full uniform, as Judge Advocate General. It is an excellent likeness. Co. F, 14th Regiment, under its enterprising commander, Capt. W. V. Pearson, had an excellent riot drill on Friday evening, June 4. Five of its members were presented by

Col. Harry V. Michell, of the 14th, with handsome rewards for 100 per cent. of duty during the season.

The arrangements for the encampment of the 23d at Newport have been completed and the final order issued, which directs the regiment to depart Saturday, July 3 at 5 p. m. The encampment in honor of the Governor of Rhode Island will be named "Camp Westmore." In proceeding to the boat a marching salute will be tendered Gen. E. L. Molineux at the Brooklyn Club, Clinton and Pierpont streets. The left wing has been ordered to Creedmoor June 18.

The Signal Corps of the 2d Division gave another very successful exhibition of their proficiency on Saturday, June 5. It is without doubt the most efficient organization of its kind in the State, and it is hard to understand the action of the authorities in withholding from it the pitance asked for its maintenance. Gen. Molineux intends to take them on Saturday, June 19, on his tug down the bay for more extensive practice at the harbor forts than can be had from the tops of the buildings in the city.

The Armory Board is now again fully organized. It consists of Brig.-Gen. W. G. Ward and Louis Fitzgerald, N. G. S. N. Y., Mayor Grace as chairman, Commissioner of Public Works Squire, and Tax Commissioner Coleman—the latter as secretary. It is hardly necessary to again present the plight especially of the 8th, 22d, 9th, and 71st Regiments for want of armories, because both the Generals on the Board are perfectly familiar with the situation. As the ground in the city is so limited, the necessity has been brought, just as in the city as well as to the organizations requires a speedy erection of the buildings thereon.

VIRGINIA.

In his report for 1885, Col. J. Lane Stern, the Inspector-General of Virginia, says:

Many of the companies now in the Service are uniformed in accordance with the regulations of 1871—cadet gray cloth, cutaway coat, trimmed with black, yellow, or red, according to the arms of the Service. After some years becoming tired of this, they began making departures from the prescribed dress. This was doubtless very much encouraged by the action of the General Assembly, which permitted several companies to adopt such uniforms as they desired. Other companies took that liberty without authority of law, and there being no inspections nor any other restraining influence, the evil spread until there was scarcely a company in the State which had not made very radical changes in the original uniform; and a great variety of taste produced a like variety of dress, and even in the same company different kinds of uniform have been tolerated; no better excuse being given than that as the man paid for his uniform he had a right to have it made to suit himself.

The general order of May 1, 1885, changing the uniform has had a very beneficial result. Already there are eight companies uniformed according to that order, and several others are being furnished. Nearly all of the white companies wear the helmet prescribed in that order, which very largely contributes towards the uniform appearance of the whole. Many of the officers, however, who are required by the first paragraph of that order as well as by the forty-second section of the act of assembly, approved March 17, 1884, to provide themselves with the new regulation outfit, have failed so far to do so, and the field and staff officers are not generally supplied with the regulation horse furniture. Regulation swords and belts are also needed in many instances to complete officers' outfit.

There are in the hands of the infantry, distributed as will be seen by the report, 1,008 Springfield rifles, calibre .45; 1,119 calibre .50; and 307 muzzle loaders. Many of the first mentioned have the safety-notch improved, and the others could, with small costs, by changing the "tumbles," be provided with that desirable improvement. The .50 calibre guns have been used for many years, and while they have been generally well taken care of, many of them they have not received proper attention, and many of them need to be thoroughly repaired to put them in serviceable condition. The muzzle loaders are practically worthless.

In each command there are a number of rifles which are slightly out of order, in most cases on account of a broken part. Spare parts are in the possession of the commands, but the officers have failed to give the necessary attention to the study of the "Description and Rules for the management of the Springfield rifle," and are, therefore, unable to repair them. These books, which are issued through your office from the ordnance office, War Department, should be thoroughly mastered by the officers and taught to the men. A knowledge of the gun and its several parts, begets an interest in it and a fondness for keeping it in order, and learning not only how to handle it in the drill-room, but also on the shooting range.

There is at present only one troop of cavalry in the service—the "Stuart Horse Guards," at Richmond (those in Amelia, Gloucester, and Mathews counties having been disbanded); but the cavalry is ready to be mustered in, and one at Lynchburg is in process of organization. The cavalry is armed only with the sabre. It is necessary only to call attention to this fact, to show the almost utter uselessness of that arm of the service with no other weapon in their hands. A half dozen men armed with breech-loading or magazine guns on the top of a house or at any point to which the cavalry could not ride, would be able to pick off the whole command, unable to return their fire or to get within safer distance. The carbine would be the better arm if both carbines and pistols cannot now be supplied.

The Artillery—The batteries, four in number, constitute the First battalion.

Battery A, at Richmond, has four 2-inch rifles in good order. The harness, limbers, and other State property are well taken care of and are in serviceable condition.

Battery B, at Norfolk, has three 3-inch rifles (the fourth being on the oyster boat Chesapeake). The property in possession of this battery, principally for want of a suitable gun house, is in only a tolerable condition. The battery has been drilling as an infantry company, and this has doubtless diminished the interest in that arm of artillery. The cavalry practice has, however, been recently abandoned, it is to be hoped with a renewed interest in the welfare of the battery, the well-earned reputation of which ought to be preserved by keeping up a good organization.

Battery C, at Staunton, has four 3-inch rifles, which were formerly at the Military Institute at Lexington. There is no gun house or proper arrangements for preserving the battery, and it has become seriously damaged by being exposed to the sun and rain.

Battery D, at Lynchburg, has four 6-pound bronze guns, limbers, harness, and necessary equipments. The guns are obsolete and hardly to be considered serviceable. The shed under which the property is stored is very incomplete and unsuited for its purpose. The interest in the organization by its members is very poor, and an unsatisfactory inspection was the result. The captain seems to be a competent officer, but does not receive proper support from the company.

Armories are not furnished by the State, and with one or two exceptions, have to be rented and paid for by the commands using them. Many companies are without any armory, the property being kept by the men, and section 47 of the law thereby violated.

While the discipline of the volunteers may be said to be good, yet it is seriously threatened by the want of a well digested and properly arranged system of regulations. Laws and orders exist, but the officers do not understand how to apply or obey. These should be made plain by rules and instructions which cannot in any other mode be as well impressed upon them as by regulations covering all the government and control of the men.

As a rule the organizations are well drilled, but the skirmish drill, bayonet exercise, duties of the sentinel, ceremonies and target practice do not receive proper attention. More variety in the drill would be a relief to the men, and less monotonous than the constant "school of the company."

These matters are merely mentioned here at this time, though fully set out in the reports in detail, since there are so many others requiring attention. It is not thought well to undertake too many of them at once.

A very small portion of the volunteers are supplied with camp equipage. This will be the subject of future reports. It will be seen that in very exceptional cases there are any

ammunition in the hands of the commandants. The propriety of distributing a sufficient quantity throughout the State to meet probable demand for it is respectfully submitted for consideration.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE 1st Brigade, Mass. V. M., is, as we write, in camp at South Framingham. The camp was opened on Tuesday, May 8, and will be broken on the 12th. Brig.-General Nat. Wales is in command and the organizations composing the camp are the 1st, 3d and 6th Infantry, Co. F, of the Cavalry, Battery B, Artillery, and the Signal Corps.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery celebrated their 248th anniversary at Boston on Monday June 7. An imposing parade took place. The new officers elected are as follows:

Captain, Thomas F. Temple, of Neponset; 1st Lieutenant, Lieutenant J. Henry Naylor, of Chelsea; 2d Lieutenant, Sergt. Thomas Savage, of Mablewood; Adjutant, Captain Newell A. Thompson, of Boston; 1st Sergeant of Infantry, Captain Warren S. Davis, of West Roxbury; 2d Sergeant of Infantry, Captain Walter S. Sampson, of South Boston; 3d Sergeant of Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Harry A. Stevens, of East Boston; 4th Sergeant of Infantry, Sergeant George B. Spaulding, of Brighton; 5th Sergeant of Infantry, Lieutenant Loren S. Dow, of Lawrence; 6th Sergeant of Infantry, Captain Frank W. Dalinger, of Cambridge; 1st Sergeant of Artillery, Charles F. Munroe, of Concord; 2d Sergeant of Artillery, Wilber C. Babcock, of Boston; 3d Sergeant of Artillery, Frank E. Merriam, of Boston; 4th Sergeant of Artillery, John Galvin, of Boston; 5th Sergeant of Artillery, William W. Sias, of Boston; 6th Sergeant of Artillery, Homer N. Daggett, Jr., of Attleboro; Treasurer and Paymaster, Sergeant Vincent Laforme, of Boston; Clerk and Assistant Paymaster, Lieut. George H. Allen, of Boston; Quartermaster and Armorer, Sergeant George P. May, of Boston.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CONNECTICUT.

It has at last been settled that the Connecticut militia shall be uniformed in blue. At the Union Armory June 8 the Colonel of each of the four regiments, the Major of the 5th Battalion, and regimental committees having power to act in the matter of new uniforms, met with the State Clothing Board, and after an hour and a half decided on the blue uniform for the brigade, the Regular Army uniform to be the one worn with the exception of sky blue trousers, instead of light blue, and instead of shoulder straps to be of blue, piped with white. The helmet for the field, staff and line officers will conform with the Regular Army helmets.

CALIFORNIA.

THE spring meeting of the California Rifle Association will take place at Shellmound Park June 30. It will include the following matches:

Dumond Team Match; Siebe Team Match; National Guard Team Match; Kohler Consolation Match; C. R. A. Champion Medal; California Powder Works Medal; Platoon Match—Volley Firing; Ring Target Match; Pool Shooting.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Two volumes have been added to the series of text books published by the Department of Military Art, U. S. Artillery School: one is an essay by Henry R. Lemly, 1st Lieutenant, 3d Art., on "Changes Wrought in Artillery in the Nineteenth Century, and their Effect upon the Attack and Defence of Fortified Places;" the other is a volume by John H. Calef, Captain, 2d Art., Instructor, in two parts bound in one: Part I, Military Policy and Institutions; Part II, Ancient and Modern Armies. The first 17 pages are extracted from Jomini. Next follows a description of our military system—or rather want of system. Part II., which occupies four-fifths of the volume, covers a concise statement of the various military organizations from the time of Ancient Egypt to those of our own day. In concluding his essay, Lieutenant Lemly says: "Undoubtedly the tendency of modern warfare is to give greater value to a powerful artillery, in which element, it would almost seem, finality will never be attained. Certainly no limit to its progress has yet been reached, and ten years hence we may have to reckon with factors which will lie quite outside of our field of view." This statement is within the truth for the qualifying words "it would almost seem" might well have been omitted. The volumes are issued from the press of the Artillery School, and the formidable lists of Corrigenda with which they are prefaced shows the necessity for adding a department of proofreading to the curriculum of the School. The list is by no means complete; in the first and second pages of the larger volume which we chanced to open upon, 14 and 15, we noted three additional typographical errors, and in the last page, 249, no less than six. These, we presume, are to be included in those referred to as "too evident to require to be noted in detail." These experiences must give the gentlemen of the Artillery School an appreciation of our own weekly struggle with the type lead. Every man is said to believe that he can edit a newspaper, or farm a small property, until he tries it and is "discharged cured" of that amiable conceit.

The bound volume of "The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine" for Nov. 1885, to April, 1886, includes the series for the first half of this year, which is the sixteenth during which this admirable periodical has continued to increase in popular favor as well as improve in the character of its publication, literary and artistic. Under its guidance, American monthlies have advanced until they hold the leading position in England as well as in this country. It used to be said that the climate, or for some other equally satisfactory reason, it was impossible to secure on this side of the Atlantic printing equal to that in England. But the De Vinne press, on which "The Century" is printed, has discovered the secret of equalling and surpassing the best of the English periodical printing, as this volume shows. Aside from its great variety of miscellaneous reading, and its fine illustrations, its marked features are the articles on the industrial and social questions which agitate the country, and the war studies to which have contributed Grant, Pope, Wm. F. Smith, Erasmus D. Keyes (not D. Keyes, as printed), Longstreet, Buell, John Ericsson, Chas. King, Mark Twain, Wm. H. Powell, F. D. Grant, S. H. Lockett, A. R. Chisholm and others.

The story of the child who wanted to know if Fast-day was "as bad as Sabba-day," is recalled by the description of the New England Sunday of our fathers contained in a little work published by Ticknor and Co., Boston, entitled "The Old Time Series," gleanings chiefly from old newspapers of Boston and Salem, Mass., selected and arranged with brief comments by Henry M. Brooks. Prof. Agassiz said of the early statutes of Connecticut: "I find here evidence of the difference between the Calvinist of Switzerland and the Calvinist of America. I was brought up in that faith. I went to meeting in the morning, I danced with the parson's daughter on the green in the afternoon, and I played whist with the parson in the evening." The difference seems to be one of race, rather than of religion, for the gloomy New England ideas of Sunday, or the Sabbath, were imported with them from England; whereas the jovial leader of the Reformation, Martin Luther, observed Sunday, much as his countrymen do even here, by going out on the village green after service and niddling while the maidens danced.

In Alirette (La Mort) Octave Feuillet presents the paganism of modern French society in contrast with the devout spirit of the time of Louis XIV. and Mme. de Sévigné, as illustrated in their effect upon the two wives of the hero of the story, the Comte de Montauvert de Vandercourt—the one wife a Catholic, with a tenet of Puritan formality, the other holding to the belief that Nature is the only God, and that the so-called virtues are in reality merely optional—since they are only instincts—virtuous prejudices with which Nature endows us, because she needs them for

the presentation and advancement of her work. The story is translated by J. Henry Hager and published by D. Appleton and Co.

The journals of Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, sons of the Prince of Wales, describing their cruise in the corvette *Bacchante*, were published this week in two large volumes. They describe the Princes as doing duty in all kinds of weather, such as keeping day and night watch, going aloft, sail drill, and boat duty on a level of complete equality with their gunroom mates. The Princes strongly favor colonial and imperial federation. The journals present a fresh and simple record of their impressions from an intelligent study of the countries they visited, with a painstaking collection of data.

We are in receipt of six bound volumes of large size, containing the report of the Secretary of War for 1884-85, which afford an abundance of professional reading. The report and sub-reports were given in condensed form in the JOURNAL at the time of their original issue.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. S. C. asks: What is the name of the cadet at West Point who represents the 34th New York District? **Ans.**—Delamere Skerrett.

Target asks: Should leaves of absence be granted during the target practice season? **Ans.**—That is a matter for the proper military authorities to decide.

R. B. McG. asks: A battalion marching in column of companies, what is the position of the band and field music? Does it precede the colonel and staff, or does it come between his staff and the right company? **Ans.**—It precedes the colonel.

Constant Reader asks: Is a soldier, being at a halt at a right shoulder, supposed to bring his gun to a carry, after executing the command "Three paces forward, march," without any further command? **Ans.**—No; the command halt is not given.

Constant Reader says: A soldier is tried for desertion, \$50 having been paid for his apprehension, but is only found guilty of absence without leave. Should, under these circumstances, the \$50 be stopped against his pay? **Ans.**—Par. 1706, Army Regulations, 1881, says: "When a soldier, for whose apprehension as a supposed deserter the reward of \$50 has been paid, is brought to trial under charge of desertion and acquitted, or convicted of absence without leave only, the amount of the reward shall not be stopped against his pay, but will be charged against the proper appropriation."

7th A. C. asks: 1. Who commanded the 7th Army Corps during the War? **Ans.**—Maj.-Gen. Dix and Steele.

2. Is there an officer in the Navy named Royal R. Ingersoll, and where is he stationed? **Ans.**—Yes, Lieut. Royal R. Ingersoll, U. S. N., Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Soldier asks: How is it that in all pictures of General Grant his rank is designated by four stars on the shoulder straps instead of two stars and "arms of the U. S.," as required by par. 2,663, Army Reg., 1881? **Ans.**—General Orders 75, A. G. O., of 1866, prescribed the uniform for the General of the Army, and directed on the shoulder straps there should be four silver stars. The regulation was afterwards amended but it is presumed most of the pictures of Gen. Grant which you have seen are taken from portraits of him, in uniform, made soon after the War.

Schollenhupfer.—1. There is no regulation under which you can re-enlist for the general service as you indicate, but it might be done under special authority from the War Department.

2. Is not paragraph 280, page 122, Upton's Infantry Tactics, wrong? To deploy a company as skirmishers by both flanks, the center four and those to the right, face to the right, the other four face to the left. Those who have faced to the right are designated "right skirmishers;" those who have faced to the left, "left skirmishers." Now the front rank deploys on the right of the rear rank, consequently the rear rank of the center four, who are designated "right skirmishers," must become "left skirmishers," as soon as the deployment is made. **Ans.**—We do not exactly understand your question but the tactics are so plain as to who are to be the right and left skirmishers, that there is hardly room to raise a point on it.

National Guardsman asks: 1. What is the pay of a private for the two weeks spent in camp, and what he would receive if called out in camp? **Ans.**—He gets \$1.50 per day and is fed in a substantial manner. If called out in case of war he would receive the pay and allowances established by the United States.

2. What benefit is derived from serving in the militia? **Ans.**—You are taught obedience, promptness, quickness, and subordination to superiors, marksmanship, and self-reliance. Your health receives the benefit of the exercise, and your bearing is improved by military training.

3. Is there any book published giving information as to the National Guard and its laws? If so, what is the price? **Ans.**—The State Regulations, of which we do not know the price, and the various pamphlets of Pfisterer, Brownell, etc., which we can furnish you for 50 cents a piece.

E. I. L. asks: 1. Is there any regulation for commissioned officers—field, staff or company—to carry revolvers in either of the three arms of the Service? **Ans.**—There is a regulation which permits officers to draw revolvers, ammunition, etc., for their own personal use.

2. Should the N. C. S. and company musicians or bandmen carry revolvers in either arm? **Ans.**—In mounted organizations the N. C. Staff and field musicians might carry revolvers in the field, but bandmen do not carry them.

3. Should field musicians or bandmen in the infantry bear non-com. swords? Lieut. Reed says musicians bear swords, but a drummer cannot with any comfort. **Ans.**—A musician's sword is issued by the Ordnance Dept. for field and band musicians.

4. Do mounted musicians bear sabres? **Ans.**—Yes.

5. What are (or rather were in the War) the proper chevrons for a company commissary sergeant? **Ans.**—There were no company commissary sergeants during the War.

6. In the militia, where staff officers and sergeants belong to regiments, not departments, ought not their shoulder straps, chevrons, etc., to be white, red or yellow, according to arm, not following the rules for post N. C. O., etc.? **Ans.**—Yes, unless State regulations prescribe otherwise.

7. What was the custom about the last question in the Volunteer Army? **Ans.**—The chevrons were the same color as prescribed for their arm of the Service.

NEW CHINESE IRONCLADS.

The two new Chinese men-of-war which are under construction at Stettin are ironclad corvettes, protected partly by a belt of iron plates of 242 millimetres, and partly by an iron deck of 40 millimetres; length, 82.4 metres (water line); beam, 12 metres; and depth, 7.75 metres; draught of water 5.10 metres, giving a displacement of 2,900 tons. They are being built of steel, and for two-thirds of their length will be provided with a double bottom. The vital parts, including the engines, boilers, magazines, etc., will be protected by steel plating, to which will be added below the water line a steel deck of 75 millimetres. The iron plating will reach 1.30 metres below and 0.60 metres above the water line, and below water will be reduced to 1.30 millimetres in thickness. The armament will consist of two 21-centimetre and two 15-centimetre Krupp's. The 21-centimetre guns are to be placed in a turret, which is to be protected by 210 millimetres' thickness of compound plating. Besides these heavy guns, the corvettes will carry seven Hotchkiss guns. The engines will be of 3,400 indicated horse-power, with estimated speed of 15½ knots an hour.

ENGLISH NAVAL GUNS.

In Parliament Commander Bethell asked the Secretary of State for War whether any heavy guns of 35 tons and upwards had recently been subjected to a course of firing under such circumstances of continuity and rapidly as might reasonably be supposed they would be called upon to undergo in action; what guns had been so tested, and had the results proved satisfactory?

Mr. Woodhall.—The guns to which the honorable and gallant member refers are presumably the 12-inch. These have been tested at Shoeburyness and on board her Majesty's ships *Handy*, *Colossus*, *Con-*

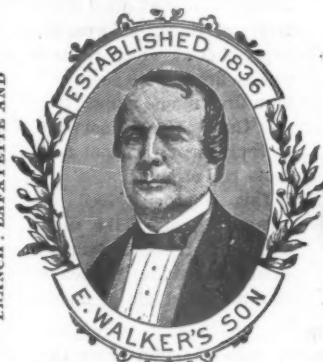
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queror, and Collingwood, in addition to the usual proof rounds. 33 rounds were fired in the *Handy* from one gun, 16 in one day; ten rounds from each of the four guns of the *Colossus*, the practice extending over two consecutive days; 13 rounds on one day from the two guns of the *Conqueror*; and 12 rounds on one day from each gun of the *Collingwood's* fore turret. It may be observed that the 12-inch guns for land service of the same design have been similarly tested. The gun at present at Shoeburyness has fired 108 rounds, 15 in one day, and is in good condition. The other heavy breech-loading guns at present in the navy are the 8-inch and 9.2-inch. These have been similarly tested.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FRENCH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

PARIS, FRANCE, MAY 28, 1886.

FOLLOWING the initiative of the French and German military authorities, the Belgian Minister of War has decided upon the formation of a special balloon corps, which will be attached to the Engineer regiment. The Inspector-General of the sappers and miners has been authorized to contract with a French manufacturer for the supply of a captive balloon for aerostation experiments at the fortified works of Antwerp.

The recent manoeuvres between two squadrons of ironclads and torpedoes of all ratings, engaged in the feint attack and defence of Toulon harbor and neighboring shores, were watched with much attention by those interested in the subject. The series of movements gone through do not seem to have satisfied the French Admiralty, and another course of experiments at sea, instead of off shore, has been resolved upon. No official details concerning the past operations have been suffered to transpire, but it is claimed that one of the large torpedo cruisers attached to the defending vessels actually succeeded in breaking the blockade during a night encounter and gaining the open waters, but under somewhat doubtful circumstances, say eyewitnesses, of having fully or safely accomplished the object. The contending vessels on both sides returned to Toulon to refit and take in fresh stores for another trial cruise, as before in two divisions, one of torpedo craft alone, and the other of ironclads solely. The second stage of the manoeuvres, as arranged, commenced about June 1. The torpedo squadron next week (June 1-6) will steam away from Villefranche where they rendezvoused, to the Island of Corsica, to search the strait between Cape Corse and Capraia Island, which is about 16 to 18 French miles broad at night. In conjunction with these movements, Admiral Brown de Coulston, with the squadron of guardships from Toulon, will quit the harbor and endeavor to prevent the supposed hostile vessels, all seagoing ironclads with a few torpedo cruisers, under the command of Admiral Lafont, coming from the South, to round Cape Corse and reach Toulon, which is again supposed to be the purpose of the late vessels to attack. The evolutionary squadron under Admiral

Lafont will be thus doubly watched, and at the close of the manoeuvres will run into Ajaccio port, followed up by the pursuing torpedoes to close the passage to the port behind the enemy. Admiral Lafont is to find means to get out to sea again, and, if unsuccessful, the flotilla outside is to run into Ajaccio, try to scatter the ironclads and make demonstrations against the land defences. The general manoeuvres will be concluded by a remarkable test. The torpedo contingent alone, whose commanders are to be kept in ignorance of the whereabouts of the enemy, represented by the Lafont squadron, but which they are allowed to imagine is coming from the westward, is to oppose, at all seeming hazard, the further progress of the foe, up the Mediterranean. To this end the small and large torpedo craft will extend in double line, as wide as possible, across the fairway of the inland sea. They will cruise and exchange signals constantly with each other between Toulon and the Balearic Islands on the one hand, and between Barcelona and Algiers on the other. The common point of recall or contact will be the Balearic Islands so as to have Port Mahon under their lee as a refuge in case of stormy weather. The same shelter will be open to the larger ships of the defending force under Admiral Brown, for the vessels of which it is composed are mostly mere guardships, not fitted for a long stay at sea or far beyond harbor. Important evidence is expected to be obtained by these latter crucial operations for determining the probable results of naval hostilities in the future and the fighting value of torpedoes against large men-of-war at sea. The smaller craft will have a hard, not to say difficult, time in chasing the foe, and during the waters night and day over a line of 100 French marine leagues.

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FIG. 3.—GATLING GUN MOUNTED ON A TRIPOD.

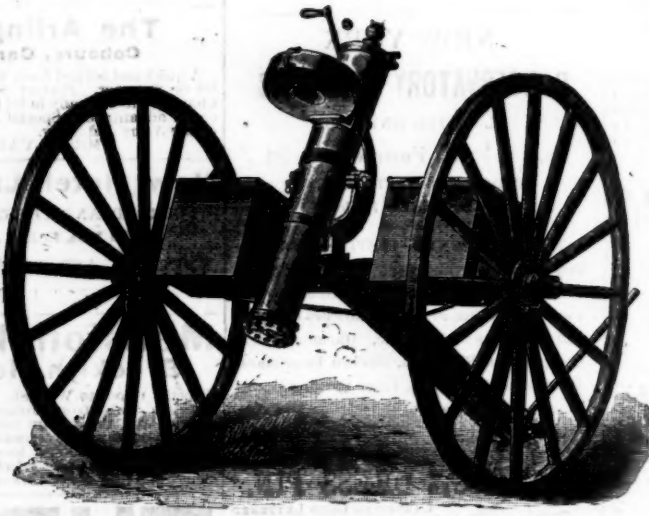


FIG. 4.—SHOWING DEPRESSION AT WHICH GATLING CAN BE FIRED.

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With this new feed there is no possible chance for the cartridges to jam, even when the gun is used by inexperienced men. It is beyond doubt the most valuable improvement ever made in machine guns. Official reports say: "The feed is positive in action and entirely independent of the force of gravity. The feed is all that is claimed for it." "It is believed the modified Gatling Gun with the new feed has about reached the utmost limit of improvement."

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The first of the two illustrations here given represents the Gatling Gun, ten barrels, mounted on a tripod, showing the Accles positive feeder. One feeder is on the Gun ready for firing and one is shown on the ground. The second illustration shows the Gatling Gun, ten barrels, United States Government model mounted on the United States Army carriage, showing the depression at which the Gun can be fired. 1,200 shots have been fired in one minute from this Gun. The ordinary rate of rapid firing is about 1,000 shots per minute.

This improved feed has greatly increased the direct fire, and is of inestimable value in enabling the gun to deliver high angle or mortar

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE London Standard of June 4 says that the English blockading fleet has been ordered to make ready to leave Greek waters.

THE Canadian Minister of Militia has gone to British Columbia to inspect the arrangements being made there in connection with coast defences.

ALL the old-fashioned English smooth bore guns are being rapidly converted into "scrap" at Woolwich. Fifty of the 88 and 32-pounders are to be kept as relics of the small bore era of gunnery.

THE Emperor William held the annual review of the Guards on the Tempelhof Field last week. On account of the blinding dust and great heat prevalent—86deg. Fahrenheit in the shade—his majesty dispensed with the usual second march past.

M. JULES RICHARD, a French military writer, sets down the actual strength of the French Army and Marines at 580,000 men, which he considers a very large peace establishment now that France is no longer fighting at Tunis, Tonquin, or Madagascar.

THE physicians appointed to examine the mental condition of King Ludwig have reported that his malady incapacitates him from governing properly. In consequence of this Prince Luitpold, uncle to the King, will at once assume the Regency and summon the Bavarian Diet.

THE result of the experiments made last week by the Northampton in the mine field off Gillicker Point, as made public, is rather confusing. Eleven of the mines laid down by the Royal Engineers are said to have exploded; but for some unexplained reason, the mines laid by the officers of the Vernon were unaffected by the ship's passage. Can it be that the military mines were fired from the shore, and that, after all, none were exploded by bumping?—Army and Navy Gazette.

THE most valuable of recent contributions to the discussion of the subject of Coast Defence, is that of Rear Admiral Arthur, C. B., which was recently read before the Royal United Service Institution. Broad Arrow says: "In no particular are his views more deserving of serious attention than in that which relates to the proper construction of ironclads, in order that they may most successfully cope with the torpedo. The plan he proposes may well be commended to the consideration of naval experts, such as Sir Edward Reed, who recommend that the bottoms of war ships should be armored."

A new invention relative to war ships and method of steering the same has recently been submitted to the British Admiralty. The ship has a closed roof, arched, or inclined transversely and longitudinally, and presenting sufficient resistance to deflect shot or shell. The submerged portion of the hull is divided longitudinally by a fore and aft mid-water way, extending from the water-line to the bottom of the hull. With the hull are combined two independently driven screw propellers, situate respectively in two portions of the divided hull, in opposite sides of the fore and aft mid-water way. The ship is steered by submerged water jets situate at the bow and stern, on opposite sides of the water way, and under the control of the steersman. By these means the ship can be readily manœuvred during action.

THE Burmese dacoits are not without humor if the story be true that their excuse for plundering and murdering is that they understood that they had Lord Dufferin's permission to do so until he received the Queen's confirmation of his action in annexing Upper Burma. As peace and order were then to rule, the dacoits considered that the Indian Viceroy had generously given them a little time to labor in their old vocation, which, like Falstaff, they consider no sin to do. A similar excuse was

once pleaded by a Red Indian tribe for massacring another tribe. A deputation from the peace society had told them that war and bloodshed were soon to cease on earth, and they therefore thought that they had better avail themselves of the interval to dispose of their enemies. History repeats itself.—Broad Arrow.

THE Canadian Government intend to extend the militia organization of Canada to the Northwest Territory. The strength of the force will necessarily depend a great deal on the population of that part of the Dominion.

A FRENCH military gentleman has written an interesting article on the sixty-fifth anniversary of the execution of Marshal Ney, Prince of Moscow, who was condemned to death by the members of the House of Peers to which he belonged; 142 voted his death, 13 transportation, and five abstained. Among the majority were the following: The Duc de Saint Aignan, who had served Napoleon and betrayed him; Marshal Marmont, mentioned by Napoleon in his will as a traitor; General Dupont, who had himself been condemned to death by default for the Baylen capitulation, military degradation, etc. Generals Beaumont, Gouvion St. Cyr, Klein, and Compans; and Marshals Lauriston, Victor, Perignon, Kellerman, Serrurier, and Maison, and the Comte de St. Priest, who had served against his country. On the second abdication he might have left France, as Talleyrand and Fouché gave him passports visé'd by the Austrian and Swiss Legations. He refused to hide himself, and was arrested. It was at first determined to try Ney by Court-martial. The Court was appointed. Marshal Moncey, Duc de Conéghano, named president, refused to act, was cashiered, dismissed the House of Peers, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. He was replaced by Marshal Jourdan, the only Marshal who received no title from Napoleon.

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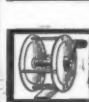
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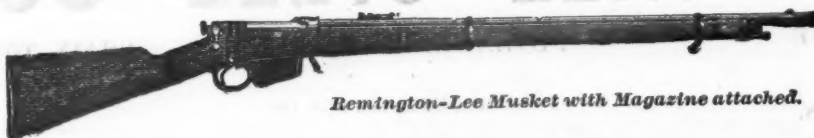
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Rumors were current in Berlin, June 5, of the arrest of some subaltern officers in the south of Germany for high treason. It is stated that one has committed suicide in prison.

A BELGIAN firm is reported to be ready to supply the 20,000 rifles advertised for by the Ulster Loyalists at 8s. each to resist Home Rule. The representative of the firm has written to ascertain who the advertiser is.

The death of Colonel Herbingier has naturally caused a very painful sensation in France. It will be remembered that he was made the scapegoat of the French disaster at Langson, was accused of being drunk, and ordered home, then sent back to Tonquin to stand his Court-martial, and after another inquiry on his return to France, acquitted. The fatigue and worry thus caused to a gallant officer greatly affected his health, and it is little to be wondered that he was unable to bear up against accusations which, however unjust, he had much difficulty in refuting.

The Belgian Army is to be reorganized, substitution being abolished and several other reforms introduced. The lottery will take place as now. Those who draw service numbers will be enrolled, without exception, in the active Army, and the rest drafted into the reserve. Service is fixed at three years, but this may be decreased in the case of men who succeed in obtaining a certificate of military proficiency before the expiration of that period. Voluntary service will be introduced, and the effective of the standing Army raised to 50,000.

The cost of turning out a completed ship has increased nearly double during the last 16 years. Whereas in 1869 the expenditure in England, according to *Broad Arrow*, was £55 a ton, in 1884-5 the cost was more than £100. Indeed, to construct 10,000 tons of armored, and 500 tons of unarmored tonnage, would, for labor only, cost from about £80,000 more in 1884-5 than in 1875-9. The estimated expenditure, divided between dockyard, contract, and machinery, has steadily increased from £1,426,349, in 1880-1, to £3,656,127, which is the sum proposed for 1886-7. The expenditure on the total effective services is £10,418,000 for the year 1885-6, an increase of £1,583,247 on the previous year.

The *Intransigent*, Henri Rochefort's paper, states that it has special advice from Madagascar that the Malagassys have refused to abide by the terms of the treaty made with France and have revolted at Tananarivo and overthrown Premier Rasaromino, who was friendly to France.

The Canadian Parliament, June 2, appropriated \$25,000 for military works and defenses in British Columbia. Sir Adolphe Caron explained that the object was to provide extensive earthworks and other military defenses which would cost in all about \$100,000. The imperial government proposed to furnish the guns, torpedoes, etc., which would cost from \$125,000 to \$150,000. The purpose which the imperial government had in view was to make Victoria and Esquimalt imperial stations on the Pacific Ocean. A graving dock is now being constructed at Esquimalt, toward which the home government contributes \$250,000. When these works are finished Esquimalt will be one of the most important military stations of the British empire.

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BIRTHS.

STAFFORD.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 27, to the wife of Lieutenant John Stafford, 8th Infantry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

HALL—CRAWFORD.—At Chambersburg, Pa., June 9, WILLIAM HALL, Civil Engineer, to Miss JENNIE CRAWFORD, niece of General S. W. Crawford, U. S. Army.

DIED.

CHURCH.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., June 5, 1886, the Rev. PHARCELLUS CHURCH, D. D., in his 85th year.

DE KAY.—At New Brighton, S. I., June 10, DRAKE DE KAY, formerly Captain 14th U. S. Inf., and Bvt. Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army.

EMERY.—At Newton, Mass., June 5, Pay Director CALEB J. EMERY, U. S. Navy, retired.

EMMET.—At New York City, June 2, ANNA RIKER, widow of Thomas Addis Emmet, in the 81st year of her age.

DANIELS.—At San Francisco, Cal., May 25, Major JOSEPH DANIELS, formerly Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, aged 76 years and 10 months.

MCDERMOTT.—At Key West Barracks, Fla., June 7, Ordnance Sergeant THOMAS MCDERMOTT, U. S. Army.


MURDOCK.—Drowned, June 6, while crossing the Grand River, near Moab, Utah Territory, Captain DANIEL H. MURDOCK, 6th U. S. Infantry.

PINCKNEY.—At St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, May 7, 1886, after an illness of two years, EMILY KEENE, wife of Charles C. Pinckney, of Pueblo, Col., and mother of Mrs. John G. Leece.

SHERWOOD.—At the residence of her niece, Mrs. Hamilton Lieber, Newport, R. I., June 4, JANE A. SHERWOOD, daughter of the late J. M. Sherwood, of Auburn, N. Y.

SPEERY.—At Plattsburgh, N. Y., June 5, at the residence of her son-in-law, General J. M. Robertson, U. S. Army, Mrs. RHODA OSBOURNE SPEERY, widow of Douglas L. Fouquet, former proprietor of the Fouquet House, in her 86th year.

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No. 3.	No. 3.	20	85,000	48,000	13.05
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No. 5.	No. 5.	20	79,000	32,400	17.5
No. 6.	No. 6.	20	80,000	41,000	17.15
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Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPARTMENT, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., May 25, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, A. M., (Central Standard time.) on Wednesday, the 23d day of June, 1886, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this Depot, miscellaneous Quartermaster's stores, such as stationery, ranges, heaters, office and barrack furniture, farriers' tools, horse-and-mule shoes, miscellaneous hardware, etc.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept the whole or any portion of the supplies bid for.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blank proposals, specifications, and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished upon application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for —," at Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana, and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS SAXTON,

Assistant Quartermaster Gen'l, U. S. Army.

THOSE ANSWERING AN ADVERTISEMENT will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and the Publisher by stating that they saw the Advertisement in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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4. The lowest average rate of premium, \$11.95 per \$1,000 insured.
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Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Register U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. John S. Williams, 3d Auditor U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. W. P. Canaday, Sergeant-at-Arms, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.; General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

HOUSTON ST., Cor. Greene, May 25, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A. M., June 25, 1886, for the transportation from Long Island City to the Cypress Hills National Cemetery of the remains of the soldiers who may die at the military posts of Willet's Point and Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, whenever required, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.

Also for the transportation during the same period of the remains of those who may die at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth from those posts respectively to the Cypress Hills National Cemetery, and for the remains of those who may die at Governor's Island, from the Battery, New York city, to the cemetery.

Proposals will be received for all of the posts, or for Willet's Point and Fort Schuyler combined, and the others separately.

A plain hearse must be furnished, and carriages when required for those who must necessarily accompany the remains.

Proposals must state separately the price for each carriage and the price for the hearse, which must include all expenses for removal of the remains to the grave. Digging and re-filling of grave to be done by the Government. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

(Signed) HENRY C. HODGES,

Deputy Quartermaster General, U.S.A., Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR MINERAL OIL.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPARTMENT, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., May 25, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, A. M., (Central Standard time.) on Wednesday, the 15th day of June, 1886, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering 100,000 gallons Mineral Oil, at the Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana, in cases of two five gallon cans each.

Deliveries to commence not sooner than July 1, and be completed by August 15, 1886, in such quantities, and at such times, between those dates, as may be agreed upon.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information as to bidding &c., will be furnished by this office on application.

RUFUS SAXTON,

Assistant Quartermaster Gen'l, U. S. Army.

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